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Impressions from Abroad

By Victor L. Berger.

II. The Working Class Movement of Germany

THE watchword of the German Social-Democracy is: Down with all that oppresses; down with all that opposes the march of mankind towards the full moon-day civilization. And there is not another country in the world where the Social-Democracy has so far succeeded in organizing and uniting such a powerful army for the advance of Socialism as in Germany.

This gigantic and grand movement does not appear at all on the surface—at least not at first glance to the casual observer.

One who does not look for Socialists would hardly believe that—according to the results of the municipal elections all over the empire and the elections in Saxony and Baden this year—over a third (or nearly one-half) of the entire adult population in Germany are in favor of a party aiming at the complete overthrow of the present political and economic conditions.

However, the party is there all right. And its organization, on both the political and the economic fields, is the most perfect and smoothest running of its kind in the world.

Thirty years ago the mere idea that the Social-Democrats of Germany would count over 600,000 men enrolled in the party, and almost 2,000,000 in their trades unions, would have staggered the imagination of a Bismarck, and would have been deemed incredible even by some of the Socialist leaders of Germany. However, today the Social-Democracy of Germany has these.

Nor is this all. The growth of the press, both the political and the trades union press, is wonderful to behold. Every city of any size has a Socialist daily. Every trades union has its national organ and some have local papers besides. The co-operative movement has grown to such dimensions that the store-keepers and traders are crying for special legislation. The palaces which the trades unions have built—Gewerkschafts-Hauser—not only in cities like Berlin and Hamburg, but also in such smaller towns are simply amazing.

And most astonishing is the matter-of-fact fashion in which these things are regarded, not only by the average German working men, but also by the leaders. They all continue in the even, plodding tenor of their way, and seem to be surprised that any man wonders at their accomplishment. They seem to think that it had to come as it came. They do not at all boast of their achievements.

Truly a great people are these Germans. And worthy of them are their leaders.

These leaders are not the brilliant men or the great geniuses one would expect to find. They all seem to have a fine common school education, far better than the average labor leaders in our country. And men like August Bebel, Karl Kautsky, Eduard Bernstein, Franz Mehring and even Karl Legien of the trades union movement, and some others, are undoubtedly men of rare genius, besides being scholars.

The personality of August Bebel is wonderful in its magnetism and simple grandeur. Kautsky, Bernstein and many of the others typify the German talent for thorough research and diligent study which in a similar field has made the German universities the greatest institutions for learning in the world. And the editors of their daily papers usually have the title of Dr. before their names.

However, it is not merely the personnel of the general leadership that has accomplished these great results—or at least not that alone. It is that remarkable sense of duty—"Pflichtgefühl"—in German—peculiar to the Teuton race, which works miracles when combined with awakened class-consciousness and Socialist solidarity.

I watched with sheer astonishment the efficient way in which the minor officials of the trades unions as well as of the political party conduct their business—although all of these men graduated only from the shop or the factory.

And I was gratified everywhere to observe the very conscientious manner in which every man did his work—no "chair-warming," no time killing, no attempt to shirk, everything went like clock work.

Truly the movement in Germany owes a very large share of its success to this tremendous and very numerous corps of subaltern officers, who carry out to the iota the suggestions and orders of the party, of the trades unions or of their leaders, with infinite patience and painstaking detail.

We have no such army in America—although I noticed something similar in Austria.

Great and marvelous as is this Socialist movement in the old "Fatherland," yet it is only fair to say that in some degree it owes at least its unheard-of growth at the polls to the prevailing conditions in Germany.

In the first place, militarism is rampant in Germany, probably more so than in any other European country.

The motto of the ruling class there is: "If you want peace you must be armed for war." This leads to incessantly increasing armaments, and it also creates the distrust of the other nations.

The ruling classes in Germany follow this policy, first, because they profit by it.

The sons of the nobility serve as officers in the army and navy, and the continual armaments help to enrich some manufacturers and contractors.

Besides, the emperor, the nobility and the capitalist class depend on the army to maintain their class rule at home.

But these armaments are exceedingly costly. The German Empire is continually on the verge of bankruptcy.

The imperial debt requires for interest alone over \$35,000,000 annually and over three-quarters of this interest is paid upon debts incurred for the army and navy.

And what is worse, the ruling class of Germany has hitherto pursued the easy method of getting the great bulk of the necessary funds by indirect taxation—that is, by putting duties, taxes and customs on the necessities of life.

In Germany "protection" is almost as rampant as in the United States.

The nobility especially, which owns a great share of the land, derives its chief revenue from agricultural products, has so far succeeded in forcing upon the empire a policy of taxing and excluding foreign imports of grain, flour, meat and other foodstuffs.

This policy of protection of "home products" has resulted in an unprecedented rise in the cost of food, especially of meat.

And this means not only dear food, but increasingly dearer food because the population of Germany increases annually by about one million, and the production of food within the empire cannot keep pace with it.

The agrarian class, that is, mainly the nobility, reaps the gigantic profits. But the pieces of meat off the tables of the German workmen and of the lower middle class, and even the lower officials, grow smaller and smaller from year to year.

And not only meat, but also bread, butter, eggs and, above all, milk, have risen correspondingly in price.

In thirty years the indirect taxation in Germany has trebled. And during the last ten years the cost of living in Germany has doubled.

Again, this the Social-Democracy of Germany has simply raised the war cry: "Abolish indirect taxes and abolish especially all taxes

on food!" This was the main issue of the German Social-Democracy in all election campaigns of recent years.

The German Social-Democracy went so far as to boycott certain goods on which there is a tax, in order to diminish the revenue of the state from that source.

Thus, for instance, there is a general and absolute boycott in Germany upon whiskey, brandy and liquors of all kinds.

Thus the party intends to hit the system of indirect taxation—moreover, to punish the nobility which derives a great part of its income from the manufacture of "Schmapps"—and last, but not least, to promote the cause of temperance and improve the physical condition of the working class.

This is a repetition of the Boston boycott of tea of 1765 years ago—only it is a boycott on "cold tea," for which the Bostonians of that day would hardly have stood.

Besides, the German Social-Democrats are anti-monarchical. They are republicans and make no secret of it.

They oppose militarism. They are patriots in the right sense. They say that civilized nations should be rivals, not in the building up of great armies and fleets, but in works of peace and civilization.

They say: This earth is large and rich enough to make happiness and welfare possible for all men. All that is necessary is to establish all nations on a footing of peaceful civilization and culture.

As for taxes, the German Social-Democrats want them to be imposed on those who can bear them most easily. The party demands the introduction of a progressive income tax on all whose incomes are over \$1,250, which in Germany would practically exclude the entire working class. And also a progressive property tax on all who possess \$12,500.

All other demands are similar in nature and, like these, are very apt to appeal to the masses of the German people—not only to party men and not only to the proletarians.

Of course, the German Social-Democracy does not for one moment hide the fact that it is a revolutionary party—that when the time comes and circumstances permit, it will bring about an absolute change in the political and economic conditions of the empire.

However, the main stress in all elections is laid upon the questions of the day—upon purely municipal issues in municipal elections, and upon the issues mentioned above in national and provincial elections.

A party, such as some of our impossibilists dream of, would be considered a stupid nightmare even by the most radical Social-Democrat of Germany.

I may say that the German Social-Democracy can practically learn nothing from the party in our country. Except, that some of our so-called Marxists might serve as a horrible example of how Marxism, which is a living force, can be distorted in some diseased minds.

Furthermore, the trades unions of Germany can learn nothing from our trades unions. Except that they could learn how not to do things. This is, in case the German trades unions were inclined to change their policy—of which, by the way, there is not the slightest danger, in spite of Gompers.

Yes—all hail to the German Social-Democracy! Germany was the mother of scientific Socialism. Ah! its grand, united and magnificent movement still stands before the world as an illustrious example to be emulated but not to be surpassed.

The civilized world and especially the proletariat of the civilized world has still a great deal to learn from Germany. And no one could learn more than the members of the American Socialist and the American trades union movements.

Victor L. Berger

Civilization a Nightmare Under Capitalism

Works Its Men Sundays.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Dec. 6.—The Fond du Lac Church Furnishing company has been obliged to work Sundays as well as nights to keep pace with the increased business during the last month. Thanksgiving Day while other shops were closed to allow the workmen a holiday, the entire force at this plant worked twelve hours.

Funeral Held at Night.

Lima, O., Dec. 6.—To make sure that his fellow employees in a factory with which he had been identified for forty-two years would have the melancholy privilege of attending his funeral, B. L. Kirk, dying, left written instructions to his son that the service be held at night. His wish was complied with, and the funeral was held last night.

1,500 Troops Stop a Strike.

Bridgeport, O., Dec. 6.—With 1,500 troops on hand, disorders in the strike zone of the Aetna-Standard mills of the American Sheet & Tinplate company failed to appear today. Neither did the plants resume operation. Officials of the company believed that the

presence of the guardsmen would result in many men returning to work today. However, none did. It is said in the event the men do not resume work by tomorrow evening importations will be made.

Mine Disaster Suspects.

Cherry, Ill., Dec. 4.—State Attorney Eckert of Bureau county has appealed to the Chicago police to assist in apprehending Alex. Rosenjack and Robert Deans, the two men alleged to have been directly responsible for the burning of the St. Paul coal mine and the death of 10 miners. Rosenjack fled from Cherry after his life had been threatened and Deans is said by Coroner Malm to have been kidnapped by unknown persons.

Strikebreakers Shipwrecked.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Dec. 6.—As a result of a collision between the steamers Steinbrenner and the Berwind last evening in Mud Lake, the Steinbrenner is now resting on the bottom and the Berwind has a large hole in its starboard bow, and its forepeak is full of water, but the cargo hold is water tight.

The crew who got away in the boats landed on Round Island after a hard

row in the fierce wind. There they collected food and started a big fire to keep warm and attract attention. The rain had changed to snow, and as they had no time to get any extra clothing, some were in a sorry plight. The fire was seen by the lighthouse-keeper of Round Island light who took them to the light house and cared for them until they were taken off and put on board the Sonoma.

J. Plute Morgan, Comorant.

New York, Dec. 3.—Through the purchase of the control of the Equitable Life Assurance society, J. P. Morgan is today acknowledged the insurance king of America, the dominating factor in the nation's finances and the master and controlling spirit of the traction situation in New York.

It was figured today that Mr. Morgan dominates financial institutions representing in assets and resources \$2,231,117,831.

More Insurance Scandals.

New York, Dec. 6.—State Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss, in an official report issued last afternoon, charges George P. Sheldon, president of the Phoenix (Fire) Insurance company of Brooklyn, with mis-

Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

Capitalism's record—one divorce to every ten marriages. Socialism ought to be able to improve on that!

Socialism has just "reached" Vassar college, so the reports go, and the girls are holding meetings and lectures.

The honorable gentlemen who place spies in unions are a breed that this nation will some day have little use for.

The Socialist vote in the new state of Oklahoma jumped from 9,303 in 1907, to 21,080 at the last election, and there is fright in the old party camps. The Democrats threaten to circulate anti-Socialist literature and the Socialists are smiling in their sleeves.

Boston is planning open-air school rooms for the benefit of certain classes of pupils who are not robust and who are further weakened by indoor air. Gradually we have come to realize that human beings are fresh air animals and that house air, although comfortable, is more or less debilitating.

Foreign police methods in some countries seem very strange to Americans. For instance, the edition of the Vienna Arbeiterzeitung was recently confiscated because it contained on one of its pages this sentence: "As regards the Christian religion, Jesus will always be precious to us as one of the first Socialists." The government later withdrew its objection, it is said.

The Rev. Loomis O. Black has just resigned his pastorate in the First Unitarian church, Troy, N. Y., to throw himself into the Socialist cause. But why should he go outside the church to declare his Socialism? His influence would be greater within than without and he would be doing the church a service by preaching the economic ethics of the early fathers of Christianity.

Business is business! "Today the inmates of houses of ill-fame are made up largely of women or girls whose original entry into a life of immorality was brought about by men who were in the business of procuring women for that purpose—young men who earn their livelihood and amass fortunes by that means."

This is the testimony of Edwin W. Sims, United States district attorney in Chicago.

This horrible traffic exists because of the present system we live under—this sanctified system, that makes merchandise of everything it can lay its foul hands on.

But don't dream of changing the system, or you will be a revolutionist, which is a terribly awful word!

A summary is now before us of the gains and losses sustained by the Social-Democrats in England in the recent municipal elections. The net result shows that our cause is moving upon the enemy with irresistible and steady motion. The gains throughout England and Wales numbered forty-five, and in Scotland nine, making a total of fifty-four. The losses in the three countries numbered thirty-one, making a total gain of twenty-three seats!

In this connection we learn that the usual tactics were employed by the capitalist press in England. Their readers were stuffed with selected figures and cries of "labor losses," and "Socialists routed," etc., and when the final returns were in it was seen that not only were there gains at important places, but that the total labor and Socialist vote showed fine increases. Still, such tactics will not be abandoned so long as there is a fraction of the people who only read headlines and form their conclusions from first (albeit, false) reports. We must expect it.

At its last meeting, the Milwaukee school board received a petition of some local women who wish to promote universal peace and who asked that the city schools therefore recognize an additional flag day—a day sacred to the crusade for the abolition of war.

Queer it is that to foster peace these good ladies can think of nothing but flag worship, worship of the nation's warm emblem—for that is what a flag really is.

No matter how bunglingly, however, this crusade against human mass murder comes up, we rejoice that the desire to end war exists. And we look with relish to the struggle that lies before, for our schools and our libraries and our lecture platforms all vie with each other in instilling jingoish flag and soldier worship into the minds of our plastic youth. The children's rooms of the average public library, like our school rooms, are full of war stories and so-called patriotism books—not books of true patriotism, but the ghastly, commercial, marauding, chip-on-the-shoulder patriotism that makes our youth emotional and uncontrollable whenever the rulers and the interests want war.

It is against all this that the crusade to end war must struggle, and it will be a profitable fight!

Application of funds, with forgery of reports to the insurance department, with "wash sales" of questionable assets, and recommendation him to the criminal authorities of New York county for such action as may seem proper.

The loss to the company, according to Supt. Hotchkiss, will total \$1,000,000.

The directors of the company, who include half a dozen men of financial prominence in New York and Brooklyn, are complained of in that they

system dominated by the great capitalists of the most advanced countries.

Concentration of Ownership and Control.—The ownership of this accumulating and expanding capital tends to become concentrated in fewer hands, and its control to become still more concentrated.

Concentration is a normal outcome of competition, which it in turn destroys. It is often promoted by special legislative favors—protective tariffs, land grants, monopolistic franchises, etc.—and by illegal methods on the part of the capitalists. But even without these it would come about, somewhat more slowly, through the workings of competition.

As already stated, larger capitalists have the advantage in competition. In any industry, as a rule, a large capital gives a higher rate of return to the owner than a small one (up to a limit set by the technical and social conditions of the time); large enterprises can undersell small ones and yet have a sufficient surplus to increase their plant and gain a still increasing advantage. The large enterprises continue to grow and absorb a greater share of the trade. The smallest ones are forced to two alternatives—either separately they must leave the field, becoming bankrupt or selling out to large competitors; or

several of them must combine to form one large enterprise. Besides combinations thus forced by fear of failure, combinations of large enterprises are formed for the purpose of increasing the advantage already gained. In place of the maxim of early capitalism, "Competition is the life of trade," we now have the principle recognized even by bourgeois economists that "Wherever combination becomes possible, competition becomes impossible."

Combination generally begins with attempts to limit competition within a certain group while retaining separate organization and ownership—price agreements, joint selling agencies, pools, etc. These prove ineffective, partly because illegal, chiefly because capitalists cannot trust each other. Then comes actual combination by merger or formation of holding companies, which really own and control.

It has been noted that, in the process of capitalist accumulation, there is a continual increase in the amount of capital necessary to carry on an enterprise profitably. From this it follows that it becomes ever harder for small capitalists to establish a new enterprise successfully in competition with those already in the field.

Concentration of control even

(Continued to 4d page.)

Child Labor—With Special Reference to Wisconsin

By Charles Sandburg

(Written for the HERALD.)

WISCONSIN is not as bad as some states in the matter of child labor. We have nothing in this state quite so fearful as the Pennsylvania breaker boys or the mill children of the South.

But I am sure that we have children living and working amid industrial conditions in this state and these children are numerous enough and the conditions in which they work are vicious and demoralizing enough to disturb the conscience of any man who prizes decency.

The difference between Pennsylvania or southern plutocrats and the Wisconsin plutocrats is that while the former rob the cradle, the latter only rob the home and the school. In Pennsylvania and the Carolinas the little "kiddies" are taken as soon as they are out of dresses—as soon as they get into short pants they are put into the mines or alongside the looms and bobbins. But in Wisconsin we wait a while until the "kiddies" have had their short pants a while, but before the child ever gets into high school or even even finishes grammar school, it goes into shop or mill or store. This will hold in the vast majority of cases.

This does not mean that there are no instances in this state of the cradle being robbed. There are hundreds of children all over the state of Wisconsin who are below the age of fifteen but are grinding away in the factories, generally with consent from their parents. Of the school room and the playground these little fellows have not seen much. And they have seen even less of a real home, for what is the home of the workman or widow so desperate and forlorn that its freshest hope has to be sent out to the factory?

Children have been called "human morning glories born into blossom from the soil of human love." This may be poetry or it may be science. But certainly we cannot call it other than a tragedy, an individual tragedy and a social tragedy, when a child is seized from the school and the playground and thrown into the long hours, the bad

Must Give Up Shoes

The American people are now being calmly told by a member of the small circle benefited by the monopoly on leather that the common people of this country will sooner or later be compelled to give up leather shoes and we had better commence to prepare for it.

He says that the price of leather will soon make shoes so expensive as to deprive us of them and further that the people of Europe to a large extent either go barefoot or else wear wooden shoes, and as we are no better than they, we will meet with the same condition.

It seems as if the limit will never be reached. The nerve of those who are already gorged from stealing the product of the workers is simply astounding. We are now paying for shoes a price sufficient to allow the manufacturers to perpetually enjoy riotous living, joy rides and the purchase of dukes and earls for their daughters and it seems that even these little favors do not suffice. They desire more of our wealth to indulge in a more licentious and debauched mode of living.

Since they are taking almost

When Ordering Clothing Demand This Label

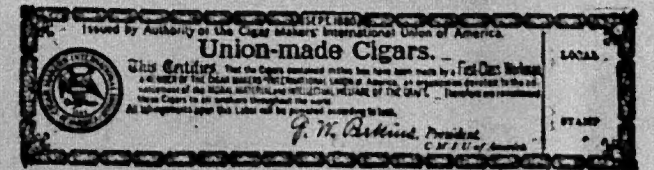


Right Conditions—Free, Sanitary Shops

Insist Upon Having This Stamp On Your Work PATRONIZE UNION REPAIR SHOPS

Be a unionist in all purchases. Do not confine your purchases to union label shoes alone, but see that a union shoe dresser polishes them with union label shoe polish. Keep your shoes on the union list till you burn them in a union label stove. In order to do this you must, when needed repairs are necessary, have them repaired in a union repair shop. Make it your business to find out if there is a union repair shop in your locality before having your repairing done elsewhere. When the union label is worn from the first sole see that it is replaced with a new sole put on by union shoe repairers.

WHEN PURCHASING CIGARS SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON THE BOX



IT IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE CIGARS ARE NOT MADE BY THE TRUST

Demand This Label On All Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter

Demand This Label On All Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter

everything else they might as well take the shoes.—Toledo Labor Advocate.

Van Cleave on Justice

Mr. Van Cleave declares that Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison have received only what they deserve.

He further babbled something like this: That if corporations dared to break the law they were severely punished and individuals should be treated likewise.

Is Van Cleave suffering from paresis? No sane man would talk about corporations being punished for breaking laws. Is this a joke, Van?

Corporations are formed nowadays with the purpose of shattering laws and mocking justice. Court decisions have decreed that individual members cannot be punished for the crimes of a corporation with the result that a fine is the worst that can be inflicted.—Toledo Labor Advocate.

An Economic Question

How can a worker develop resistance to physical, to say nothing of moral, disease, on a wage of three dollars a week? A wage of six dollars, the amount mentioned by the Consumers' League as a minimum living wage for a girl dependent upon herself, with her natural desire to present an attractive appearance, is not enough to enable her to lead a decent life without heroic sacrifice. If her ideals are not sufficiently high to meet her problem, what of the employer who has helped her into dependency of one kind or another? Is his contribution ever declined by the hospital into which his employees find their way? Is he personally responsible for their ills?

Many employers pay large salaries to a few of their employees even sharing profits with them, who at the same time pay the less efficient help so little that a decent, self-respecting life is impossible. It is from this grade of workers that immorality of all kinds is bred. The owner of the business is really running a subsidized institution—the families or "gentlemen friends" of his girl employees really making up the deficiency of wages. Hundreds of business enterprises are run on this system. It is an accepted fact among social workers that prostitution is largely an economic as well as a moral question.—The Outlook.

Pertinent Points

The Democratic Jackass is now without a rider. William Jennings Bryan has practically declined to be slaughtered in 1912.

The Philadelphia Trades Union News that glorifies in hurling insults at Socialism, has been lauding the pure and undefiled Republican party. When a publication that lays claim to being a labor journal attempts to wash the dirty linen of a corporation and trust-owned political party, it is about time that the treason of a Judas should be crowned as a virtue.

If the interests of employers and employees are "identical" then why does the employer place spies in the ranks of organized labor? Why does the employer invoke every function of government to suppress labor when labor strikes? If the interests of employer and employee are "identical," then will some sage or philosopher explain as to the cause that brings about so much strife on the industrial field? Don't all speak at once.—Miners' Magazine.

Foolish Notions as to Socialism

By a Business Man-Socialist.

Socialism Will Never Be

(Written for the HERALD.)

"What's the use talking about a thing that will never be?" said an old veteran of the Union army of the exciting days of 1861, who overheard a Confederate veteran of the same period arguing with me, and also saying that it will never be.

"Why," said I, addressing myself to the fellow who had just uttered "it will never be," "did not the rebel in 1861 say to you, 'It shall never be,' meaning that the United States government shall never confiscate the slaves of the South?"

"And did not you say to him, 'It shall never be,' that human beings shall again be held as the personal property of individuals?"

"And were not both of you badly fooled in your predictions, and in your determination?"

Then I engaged both in the argument, and went at length, showing how economic conditions changed, and how the factory system rendered chattel slavery unprofitable, and impracticable, and that as an inevitable result the wage system had to take its place. That it was an economic situation that forced the abolition of chattel slavery rather than any sense of justice or

Mercy! How Awful

By Emanuel Julius

(Written for the HERALD.)

ES, Socialism is bound to fail—and it should, for didn't dear little Percy, with the esoteric, esthetic temperament, say "It is grossly inartistic, for it tends to extreme, vulgar monotony, which is the explicit antithesis of the beautiful?"

All right, let's call the undertaker, whistle for the hearse and send the movement to the how-works. It's inartistic! Let that sink into your hide.

And, by the way, did you ever stop to think how "artistic" capitalism is? Percy thinks it is. He says, "There is variance about individualism, and that is the essence of art."

That's a new one, isn't it? Now, tell the truth, don't you think Percy should get a pension from Belmont and his \$50,000 fund?

How beautiful capitalism is—such variance! such lines! such curves! Think of it—we have poor and rich—perfect balance! Well fed and starving—delightful! Disease and health—how lovely! Clean and unclean—what a perfect contrast! Indeed, how fortunate are we that we live today in such an artistic environment, and the Socialists! Wow! Think what they would do—establish a system wherein all who would work could eat—all would be clothed, housed and have all their wants satisfied! How dull! How monotonous, dreary, cold and barren! Turn on the hose!

The Lone Fighter

By William Revette Shier

(Written for the HERALD.)

A THOUSAND men aglow with faith and determination," says Upton Sinclair, "are stronger than a million grown cautious and respectable."

And it is not necessary that these thousand men be organized into one compact body, though organization, of course, means greater power and efficiency.

The thousand men may be scattered in a thousand hamlets. Yet if they are aglow with faith and determination, they can conquer the world.

That is the history of all great movements. It is the history of Christianity. It is the history of anti-slavery. It is the history of Socialism.

A thousand men inspired with a great ideal are a tremendous human force. Yet their power is derived, not so much from their number as from the intelligence and courage of each.

One man can accomplish wonders. Men, single-handed, have accomplished wonders. They have or-

ganized armies. They have built up industries. They have set in motion world-wide movements.

True, the conditions have had to be favorable. They have had to work in harmony with the great social forces. Else their efforts would have borne no fruit.

Comrade, do you realize the possibilities that lie in yourself? Do you realize that what you need is not a little army of agitators to invade your town, but simply the determination to become an agitator yourself?

One Socialist can do considerable to hasten the triumph of the working class. It is impossible to describe the extent to which he can undermine the terrible bastille of capitalism.

You, comrade, you can be the means of winning your town for Socialism. It can't be done in a day, nor in a year, nor in five years. It can, however, be done sooner or later.

How? Simply by determined, persistent, well directed effort on your part.

The first thing to do is to educate yourself. Start a university of your own, a library of the best Socialist books. Read them, and reread them, until you understand the Socialist philosophy in a thoroughgoing manner.

Meanwhile, carry on the propaganda, not so much by arguing with people, but by getting people to read along our lines.

Lend your books and your papers to others. Never mind the nuts, the hopelessly conservative or the frivolous-minded; get after those whom you know to be intelligent, radically inclined, active in their organizations. We can use only bright minds and stout hearts in our movement.

Go out in the evenings, calling upon people with the object of selling them books and getting them to subscribe to Socialist papers. No work is more effective than canvassing.

Stimulate discussion along Socialist lines in your local papers, in debating clubs, etc.

The lone fighter will not long be alone.

A Study Course in Socialism

(Continued from 1st page.)

troums concentration of ownership. A corporation with a capital of a billion dollars may have a hundred thousand stockholders. But most of these have small holdings that they cannot have any effective voice in the management of the company; it is practically governed by a few very large stockholders, who own large enough amounts of stock to carry elections by voting together. These usually divert a large part of the company's income to themselves by issues of preferred stock or bonds, high salaries and fees, contracts, etc. Thus the capital of both large and small holders is used in expanding industry and increasing the total of surplus-value, but the surplus-value is mostly appropriated by the large ones.

The Integration of Capitalism.—In earlier days the capitalist class consisted of many groups, one for each line of business. With the full development of the corporate form of ownership this ceases to be the case. The capitalist becomes simply an owner, not a director of industry, and invests not in some one industry, but in whatever securities at the time promise the largest return. Each large capitalist, as a rule, has investments in several industries and often in several countries. Steel and oil capitalists hold railway stock; railway and coal-mining capitalists hold copper stock; copper and sugar capitalists hold stock in tobacco companies, insurance companies, traction companies and banks.

Aside from this cross-ownership by individual capitalists, corporations also (especially banking, trust and insurance companies) invest much of their surplus in the stocks and bonds of other companies.

This integration of capitalism extends beyond national frontiers. English capitalists hold large amounts of American securities; French, Belgian, German and American capitalists have large holdings in Russia; Belgian and American capital is united in exploiting the Congo; American, French and Spanish capitalists are joined with Mexican capitalists in dominating Mexican industry.

The Integration of Industry.—One form of the integration of capitalism must be mentioned separately. In the past, manufacturing was generally quite separate from mining and agriculture, from transportation, and from commerce. Manufacturers bought raw materials directly or through wholesale dealers and sold their products to other wholesalers, who sold it to the retailers. This is now changing. The steel trust owns iron mines, coal mines, limestone quarries, forest lands, and railways and steamboats to transport materials. The tobacco trust owns considerable tracts of tobacco land in the United States and China; on the other hand, through a subsidiary company it sells its products at retail to consumers direct. A syndicate of cotton mill owners lately bought 250,000 acres of cotton land in Texas.

References: Marx or Hyndman, as before. Questions for Review: 1. What is the distinction be-

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

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The Common Good

An "Americanized" Adaptation of Robert Blatchford's Famous "Merrie England"

(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER XIX. ENVIRONMENT.

LET us consider how drunkenness is responsible for the poverty of the masses. First of all, let me say a few words on drink and drinking. It would be a mistake to suppose that the man who is oftenest drunk is the heaviest drinker. Many a highly respectable middle-class gentleman spends more money on drink in one day than a laborer earns in a week, yet withal is accounted a steady man. I have seen a journalist, and one very severe upon the vices of the poor, drink \$2 worth of whisky and soda in an evening, and do his work correctly. I have known a sailor to sit up all night playing at cards, and consume about a pint of rum and a gallon of stout in the process, and then go out in the morning and score nine consecutive bull's-eyes at 200 yards. But the average poor laborer of the slums would be mad on a quarter of the liquor. Why?

There are three principal reasons: 1. The laborer is often in a low state of health. 2. The laborer does not drink with any caution or method. 3. The laborer does not get pure liquor.

Now I must in justice say for the poor that they have great excuse for drinking, and that they are often blamed for being drunk when they are simply poisoned.

Drunkenness is a disease. It is just as much a disease as typhoid fever or cholera, and often arises from very similar causes. Any medical man will tell you that the craving for alcoholic stimulants is frequently found amongst men whose nervous system is low.

But there are, I think, three chief causes of drunkenness. A man may crave for drink when his system is out of order. And this may result, and generally does result, from overwork, from worry, from dullness of life, inducing depression, from lack of rest, or from living or working amid unhealthy surroundings. Hence you will find many professional men give way to drink from sheer mental over-exertion, and you will find many dwellers in the slums give way to drink from loss of sleep, from overwork, from ill-health or from the effects of foul air.

Or a man may become a drunkard from the habit of taking drink. Doubtless there are many thousands of men working in the coal mines, or iron works, or as coal dischargers, or as wool staplers, or masons, or chemical laborers, who from the intense heat, or severe exertion, or choking dust, amongst which they labor, are compelled to drink freely, and so acquire the morbid taste for liquor.

Or a man may lead a dull and cheerless life, and live amid squalid and gloomy surroundings, and so may contract the habit of going to the public-house for company and change and for excitement, and so may acquire the habit of drinking by those means.

Or a man may have inherited the disease from drunken parents; parents who, acquired it from one of the causes above named.

Said the noble leader, Frances Willard: For myself, twenty-one years of study and observation has convinced me that poverty is the prime cause of intemperance.

Now, Mr. Smith, you know that many of the poor work at unhealthy trades and live in unhealthy places; and you know that they work too hard and too long, and that their lives are dull and anxious, and I ask you is it surprising that such people take to drink? Moreover, those purists who bear so hardly upon the workers for this fault, have seldom a word to say against the men who drive them to drink. But the real culprits, the people actually responsible for nearly all the drunkenness of the poor, are the grasping employers, the polluters of the rivers and the air, the jerry-builders, the slum-lords, and the detestable knaves who grow rich by the sale of poisoned and adulterated liquor.

Give the people healthy homes, human lives, due leisure and amusement, and pure food and drink, and drunkenness will soon disappear. While there are slums, while men have no pure pleasure, while they are overworked, and untaxed, and while the wealthy distiller can offer his adulterated fire-water at every hand, it will be useless to preach temperance. The late Dean of Manchester, in England, spoke like a man of sense when he said that if he lived in the slums he too would take to drink.

Do you doubt me when I say that it is the surroundings that make the vices of the people?

Put a number of well-disposed people into bad surroundings and compel them to stop there. In a century you will have the kind of people now to be found in the slums. Take, now, a lot of people from the slums and put them in a new country where they must work to live, where they can live by work, where fresh air and freedom and hope can come to them, and in a generation you will have a prosperous and creditable colony. Do you not know this to be true? Has it not happened both ways? Do not rescued outcast children turn out well? Then what is the reason?—Men are made by their environment.

(Continued next week.)

tween constant capital and variable capital? How do their proportions change in the course of capitalist development?

2. Why cannot wages for any considerable time increase equally with the increasing product of labor?

3. How is the statement that capitalists receive a larger share of the product now than formerly con-

sistent with the fact that the rate of interest on capital is falling?

4. What are the two principal differences between a partnership and a joint stock company? What is the advantage of the joint stock form of organization, from the point of view of the development of capitalism?

5. What is the difference between stocks and bonds?

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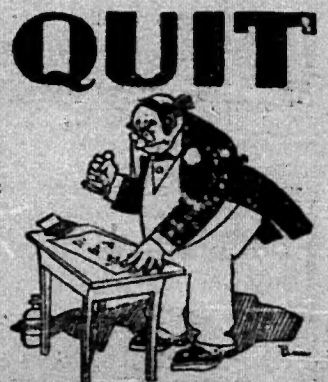
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Some Practical Points on Co-operation

(Written for the HERALD.)

DUE to the success which the co-operative movement has brought to the Socialist party in Europe, considerable discussion regarding co-operation has been going on among the Radical and Socialist elements during the last few years.

Unfortunately the reading matter on the subject almost entirely concerns the English co-operative movement. This, unfortunately, I must say, when I consider the Belgian and the Dutch co-operative movements as a much better example to pattern after. A significant illustration of the difference between the English and the Belgian movements can be found in the fact that the English have arrived at a stage where they find difficulty in securing a proper investment for their profit, while the Belgians, although not making any less profits, have no difficulty in this respect, as considerable sums are spent on the education and on the support of the economic struggles of the organized workers.

I have had the constitution of the Belgian movement translated and advise every prospective co-operator to secure a copy of it before starting their organization. It also would be well for them to consider a few practical points which I will mention here.

"In beginning a co-operative movement it is advisable, usually, to start with the distribution of the staples of life, such as bread, coal, butter, eggs, dry goods, groceries, etc. It is seldom profitable to begin with co-operative production, because in looking for a market, co-operative production would have to consider competition with the capitalist employer of cheap labor.

"With bread, however, the situation is different; in the first place, because the members of the co-operative movement themselves form a market for it; and secondly, the secret of success in co-operative societies lies not so much in the elimination of the manufacturer's profit as in the stability and centralization of the distribution. A careful study of statistics will show that the producing co-operative societies have not been nearly so successful as the distributive co-operative societies."

Let me emphasize again the necessity of beginning with the staples of life. There are several reasons for this. One is that bread

and coal are much more extensively dealt in by the average workman than furniture or articles of luxury. Another reason is that since the co-operative societies are under a democratic management, the articles chosen at the beginning be as simple as possible. It requires much more technical knowledge to conduct a distribution of groceries, for example, than of bread. One of the tendencies of the awakening proletariat is to use every privilege they have to the fullest extent regardless of whether they are qualified to use these privileges or not, it is only after experience that they come to their second awakening. It is then that they begin to understand that they don't know, and to know that they don't know is the beginning of true knowledge. Many co-operative societies have been unsuccessful because of failure to take into consideration the intellectual standard of their members. Frequently a society is patterned after a certain stage of development of a co-operative movement in Europe, seemingly ignoring the fact that the movement did not begin with that stage.

The object of the co-operative society is not primarily profit. Co-operative societies are not properly combinations of capitalists, however small, for the exploitation of the general public. In Belgium, France and Holland, for example, the co-operative societies sell to members or proposed members only. Their principal objects are to secure the advantages of wholesale buying, without the intervention of the middleman, and to centralize distribution.

The methods of the society are illustrated by a diagram taken from the membership book of a society in Belgium. Checks are sold to the members and the amount of money spent for each article is entered as shown in the diagram. Dividends are declared on the amount of money spent in checks. This system gives the society a large capital in advance to work with, prevents petty graft on the part of officials and is a simple and effective method of determining the amount of dividends to be declared.

In order to educate the people in the wisdom of ordering supplies for some time in advance, slips are distributed containing the various items carried by the co-operative stores. These are arranged very much like a calendar with pencil attached, so that the housewife can jot down on the spur of the moment what she needs. The stores began by calling for these orders every two days until they succeeded in educating their members to order an entire week in advance. The cash thus paid in enables the stores, as I said, to buy for cash at wholesale and at a considerable saving on the current retail rates. At the end of regular periods, usually

six months, all the money above operating expenses thus saved—not profits on sales in the ordinary sense, but savings through co-operative wholesale buying—is returned to the members in cash or in merchandise in ratio of their purchases.

It is important to emphasize the distinction between such co-operative societies and the many attempts which have been made by groups of individuals to make profits for themselves through exploitation of the general public under the pretense of co-operation. To get business these so-called co-operative societies have usually begun by selling below the market price. They have immediately become subject to the competition of more heavily capitalized concerns that were able to divert their business by underselling, just as the Standard Oil does. They have had no hold on the allegiance of their outside public, such as true co-operative organizations have upon their membership. Their business is without the solid stability in which a true co-operative society is guaranteed by the allegiance of its membership. The result has been that they have invariably enjoyed but a brief existence. In a word, "co-operative societies for profit" bear much the same relation to true co-operation that "reform" bears to Socialism.

So far as the practical side of it is concerned, this is about as much as can be said in generalities. Should any prospective co-operators want advice, however, I will gladly render every assistance on receipt of a resume of the situation.

In conclusion it may be said that not the least important feature of co-operative work is its educational value. It makes an admirable propaganda, and while teaching the Socialist and non-Socialist alike the value of co-operation as against ruinous competition, it prepares the public mind gradually for the co-operative commonwealth.

P. Vlag.

Rand School of Social Science, 112 East 19th street, New York.

An Economic Vampire.

That union-smashing is profitable to the United States steel corporation is vividly shown in the report of the big steel trust covering its net earnings for the quarter ending Sept. 30. The report shows that where the corporation is able to rob the worker of his wages it is able to declare increased dividends.

The net earnings of the trust for the quarter ending Sept. 30 were \$38,266,000, against \$20,340,491 for the quarter that ended June 30. Detailed statements by months indicate a steady advance since the "return for the better" in February, 1908, say the financial columns of the capitalist papers, heralding the increased dividends of the steel trust as a return of prosperity.

Between the lines of the report can also be seen the wheels of capitalism that bring poverty, disease and death to the toilers in the steel mills.

The common capitalization of the steel corporation is, roundly, \$500,000,000. The increase in the dividend rate, therefore, of 1 per cent per annum, which has been made, will mean an increase in expenditure for dividends of \$5,000,000.—Brauer Zeitung.

Sanctified Capitalism.

A Big Four Railroad treasurer stole over \$600,000 of the company's funds. No doubt he learned the trade from his employers. Stealing has become a modern business principle.

Thirty-nine divorces in 300 minutes recorded in the circuit court at Edwardsville, Ill., according to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. One divorce every ten minutes! The "divorcees" were not Socialists, but good Democrats and Republicans, and above all, they pretended to be good Christians. Bishop Glennon, please take note. This might make a fine subject for another New Cathedral lecture.

The Painted Lady—By Robert Hunter

NOW cunning are the efforts being made on all sides to hand-paint capitalism.

The lips and cheeks are tinted red, the eyebrows blackened, the nose powdered.

Wherever we go we see the powerful force to deceive the multitude by concealing as much as possible the real nature of capitalism.

Abroad the painting is done on a national scale and by such master artists as Lloyd-George and Aristide Briand. Here it is done by Civic Federation committees, by reform associations and by industrial welfare.

At Ludlow, Massachusetts, there has been conducted a notable experiment in painting the creature.

The bosses there have built houses for the workers, baths have been supplied, the walls of the factories calcimined, pictures hung, looking-glasses supplied and every kind of gentle effort made to charm and fascinate the weary workers.

Those manufacturers of Ludlow are as fatherly in their care of their workers as if they were children.

The magazines print articles about the goodness of the bosses and how superior is their treatment of their employees. In fact, the bosses furnish to the employees, one of the workmen says, "everything they need except real money."

Nevertheless, all the hand-painting of these great masters cannot conceal the hideous face of capitalism and despite all the efforts made the workers become more and more discontented.

The papers print that in Ludlow—in Ludlow even there is a strike of two thousand five hundred workers. Three hundred armed police patrol the plants.

The workers are starving and the papers say the spirit there is one which may yet bring bloodshed. Strike-breakers are being imported and one fired several revolver shots the other day into a crowd of strikers.

Everything but real money. That's what the painted lady offers. Geraniums, combs and brushes, bath and white aprons, she offers anything, everything, but real money.

And so we find the fight goes on. Despite the leaders, despite the paternalism of the bosses, despite petty reforms, despite every effort made to sweeten misery, the fight goes on.

For capitalism can never be made lovely. She can never bring peace, serenity or comfort. She can never be really loved.

You can talk of brotherhood between capital and labor, you can live the fatherhood of welfare associations and you can preach reform and even practice reform; you can paint, and paint but it will avail nothing.

Strikes will go on, evictions will continue, strike-breakers will be imported, the police will be used and leaders will go to jail. The bosses must have their dividends and the people their misery—to the end.

And Ludlow is perhaps the most noted experiment in paternalism that exists in this country. But it cannot close the gap, it cannot ease the struggle and after all the Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, after all the bringing together of the exploited and the exploiters the break comes.

The break that is bitterer for the experiment in paternalism, the break that breeds intense hatred of capitalism when the workers discover she is only a painted lady.

But let the good paternal bosses try. We can be patient, indeed we must be patient. Nothing can be done until the people SEE, see beneath the paint, beneath the hypocrisy, as even the workers of Ludlow perhaps may see—that the painted lady is only the insatiable appetite of capitalist greed.

wardsville, Ill., according to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. One divorce every ten minutes! The "divorcees" were not Socialists, but good Democrats and Republicans, and above all, they pretended to be good Christians. Bishop Glennon, please take note. This might make a fine subject for another New Cathedral lecture.

The good Christian town of Cairo, Ill., had a grand picnic and free show last week. In the presence of about ten thousand men (?) and women (?) a negro was hanged to a telegraph post, shot full of holes, his body dragged through the streets, and then burned amid the applause of the "audience." The same night a white man was lynched by the same murderous crowd of law-abiding Democratic and Republican citizens and their good, pious feminine companions and admirers. Call this justified Christian revenge, if you please. We call it cowardly murder for which no punishment can be too severe; if punishment according to our modern conception of reform there must be. The total number of people lynched in the United States during the last sixteen years is 1,735. This is modern civilization!—Labor, St. Louis, Mo.

The Capitalist Hookworm.

One of the very first thoughts that springs into view is the somewhat tame and hackneyed scientific observation that the whole matter proves once more the old claim of the Socialist and the modern pedagogues that laziness is not a part of human nature, but is due to disease, either of the individual or the social system. Hitherto the one example that has been used to disprove this position was the Georgia "cracker." Now we discover that it is not for this pernicious hookworm that he would be as energetic as the Yankee factory hand.

The nature of the hookworm itself arouses another line of thought, especially when coupled with the name of Rockefeller. The scientific tell us that it is a long, hair-like creature, with a sharp, hooked beak for a head. This hook is attached to the lining of the

What Do Socialists Stand For? This Tells You

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man it does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider and wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

The Masses in Subjection. In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property but their manual and mental labor power—the wage workers—or that have but little land and little machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting, propertied class on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order from the dominant class of society.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class.

They are also the class which suffers most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a small number of capitalists is permitted to use all the resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of our lives the object of their competitive private enterprises and speculations, is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

Modern Industry Planless.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold, hellish machinery. It maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

Public Intelligence Corrupted.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominating parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select our executives, bribe our legislators and corrupt our courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They sway our educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most vital and direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system.

intestines of the victim and the worm sucks away the nourishment that its human host has masticated and digested.

The hookworm is a typical capitalist. He locates himself along the stream of commodities produced by the labor of his victims and proceeds to suck away the surplus value until the producer is pale, anemic and ready to die. Then, unless like some highly developed products of the capitalist class, his brain has become too atrophied to think, he doubtless denounces his victim as a lazy, worthless failure, unfit to survive.

The Socialist is trying to apply sci-

entific means to the extermination of the social parasites that are sucking the life out of the producers of wealth. He is going to take away the discouragement to incentive that comes from the robbery of labor.

When this is done, when the Rockefeller and the other social book-worms are detached from the stream of wealth produced by the workers, and that wealth goes to sustain those who have produced it, there will be a mighty increase in energy, in production, in social happiness.

SOCIALISM WILL CURE SOCIETY OF CAPITALIST HOOKWORMS.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

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Sold last week	3
Total to December 7	17
No. of shares to be sold in this campaign	500
Shares sold	17
No. of shares remaining to be sold	483

Never before in the history of the Socialist movement of Milwaukee was it so necessary to get together to help the Social-Democratic Publishing Company.

Never before have so many new tasks been undertaken in the so short time as one year.

Never before did affairs develop so rapidly. The first big thing that was accomplished this year was the consolidation of the Vorwaerts Publishing Company with the Herald Publishing Company. This meant better service and improvements for our German publications, while at the same time it was made possible to inaugurate certain economies which meant quite a saving in the production of the Vorwaerts and Wahrheit.

Then the next big step in the direction of progress and advance was the organization of the People's Realty Company by the Socialists of Milwaukee and elsewhere, for the purpose of purchasing a suitable location and for the erection of a modern building to accommodate the rapidly increasing Union Labor and Socialist movements here in this city.

After that came the establishment of our new Polish Socialist weekly, Naprzod. This had been planned for several years and after much hard work has just been realized. And while the paper is doing very well for a new beginner, it is only with the greatest difficulty that expenses can be met, since it takes months to get subscriptions and advertising collected, to get the second-class mailing permit, etc. Anyone familiar with the starting of new papers knows this.

These three steps are not the only moves made. They are merely the most important. Besides these, our stock of books and pamphlets has been added to by the publishing of three or four new titles, the stock of older titles has increased considerably, a women's column has been started in the Herald, new machinery and some new type has been added and other improvements have been made. All this means a big cash outlay, and as though our slender resources were not yet sufficiently taxed, our friend (?) Thomas J. Neacy comes along and starts a libel suit. We do not know for what purpose, but we do know that a few such suits would pile up enough expenses to put any Socialist paper out of existence in a jiffy.

All this puts the continuance of the rapid development and growth of our Socialist movement right up to our readers, friends and sympathizers. Do you want us to be enabled to continue your fight for better conditions, better wages, more leisure, and many other improvements right, now and for the abolition of the capitalist system eventually; unhampered and unrestricted by capitalist politicians and courts? Or shall we be compelled to give up the fight? That's the issue, for you—YOU to decide.

Now, the point we want to make in the recap of the above facts is that, while we are ever growing, constantly expanding, always getting bigger and better, all the time forging ahead; that just as we grow, so will the capitalists with all the power at their command seek to prevent this through the starting of numerous, vexatious libel suits, persecution, misrepresentation and all the cunning schemes and devices their sleek and well-paid hirelings can plan.

This constant enlargement, this perpetual upward movement, as you well know, costs money—lots and lots of money. Our ordinary and regular receipts cannot and will not cover the cost of such growth. We have got to meet this intensely rapid expansion by special receipts.

This growth constitutes the chief, although not the only reason for our campaign for the sale of 500 shares of stock in the publishing company.

We want and must, therefore, sell 500 shares of stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company immediately. This is to be used to help pay indebtedness incurred last summer; caused by very dull months, to help pay our regular deficit, to help pay for a large, new stock of Socialist books and pamphlets, which we published, to help establish our new Polish weekly, Naprzod, to help cover the cost of the Neacy suit, etc. To make it some incentive to you to raise this sum, we will give a fine set of books free in return for a little of your time. It is the Library of Original Sources, consisting of ten massive volumes, valued at more than \$50 per set. You can earn a set of these books, which every Socialist ought to possess. No Socialist library is complete without it. Why not get the set when it can be secured without one cent of cost to you? All we want is to have you help us get 500 new shareholders.

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Published by the
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC
PUBLISHING COMPANY

344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.

FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER
Editor Associate

Official Paper of the Federated Trade Council
of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Federation
of Labor.

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1901.

A moving picture theater in Chicago that will not only amuse and entertain, but in addition teach Socialism and the class struggle, will soon be running off reels of films to ever-changing crowds of working people.

The Adrem company, the organization formed to carry on this practical plan of propaganda, starts with Chicago as its base of operations, but will eventually establish a chain of moving picture theaters throughout the United States.

The men who have formed the Adrem company, to carry on this work are J. Mahlon Barnes, John C. Chase, Victor Watia, Henry E. Allen and Carl Strover.

Commenting on the poor showing made in the New York city election last week by the party, the *Daily Call* makes the following timely observations:

"Has our propaganda lacked the attractiveness, the directness which it must have in order to be understood of, we will not say all men, but at least all intelligent and thinking men? HAVE WE BEEN TALKING ABSTRACTS THAT MOST PEOPLE FAIL TO UNDERSTAND? HAVE WE BEEN KEEPING ALOOF FROM THE LIFE OF THE WORKING PEOPLE? HAVE WE BEEN DOING THE THINGS THAT WOULD SHOW THEM THAT WE TAKE AN INTEREST IN THEIR DAILY NEEDS? Have we been helping them in their strikes and other conflicts with their employers?"

"The Evening Post mockingly observes that with Socialist leaders 'the promise of immediate blessings, like cheaper gas, outweighs the distant Socialist ideal.' Well, in the first place, ought the Socialist party to ignore entirely such things as 'cheaper gas'? Is it not, on the contrary, our plain duty to lie in every fight for 'dearer labor' and 'cheaper gas' or the cheapening of any other necessary of life?"

"And secondly, have we not re-

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST.
The Christian Socialist is unique among Socialist papers because it is both revolutionary and religious, both scientific and ethical in its appeal and makes its plea particularly strong to religious men. It has won hundreds of ministers and other religious people to Socialism. It is intensely interesting to all classes of people. Many agnostics declare it to be the best propaganda paper in the Socialist movement.

It is entirely non-sectarian and interdenominational, working among people of all creeds. There have been a number of notable special editions, among them a Presbyterian, a Baptist, a Methodist, a Protestant Episcopal, a Temperance and a Catholic Special. You need it yourself and for propaganda. We will bring you several sample copies, see how you like the paper a whole year. Address 5643 Drexel Avenue, Chicago.

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UNDER AUSPICES OF S.-D. P.

Arranged for the BENEFIT of
Labor's New Home

S. S. Turn Hall Sunday, January 16
National, bet. 2d and 3d AFTERNOON AND EVENING

This is the first of a series of three card parties suggested by friends and sympathizers, to be held to enable them to materially assist in the erection of the NEW LABOR TEMPLE. During the sale of stock for this project there were many who wanted to help, but could not do so, because of inability to purchase even so much as one share.

There is considerable expense connected with this project before the building will be ready for occupancy. For instance, to get the Socialists, Trade Unions and their members to subscribe for a fund sufficient to pay for the site, all of whom have only limited means, it became necessary to offer some inducement. None, or very few, at least, felt they could afford to invest their meagre savings without interest for nearly two years. And it WILL take nearly two years from the time some of these loyal comrades and friends came and paid their cash, until the new building is completed and drawing an income. So we were compelled to offer interest on their payments.

Now, of course, this sum can not be taken from what these noble comrades, who came forward and made it possible for us to get our own home, advanced and paid in. It must be raised in some other manner. This interest, then, is one of the absolutely necessary expenses.

But there were and are many other costs connected with such a big undertaking of which every Socialist and trade unionist should be proud of when once realized. There is postage, printing, advertising, etc., etc.

It is to help defray such items of expense as these that our friends, who were unable to assist in paying for the lot, proposed to help with. That's why these card parties and sociables are to be held. It offers pleasure, amusement and a sociable time besides the opportunity of aiding in securing a splendid, modern, new home for our movement.

Now, then, the opportunity offered, let us make the most of it. Let us make these card parties the talk of the town. Make them a success in the fullest measure. Boast them! Push them! Attend them! Get your friends to attend them! Whoop 'er up for them!

JUST THINK OF IT! TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OF ALL ENTRY FEES WILL BE GIVEN IN CASH PRIZES. IF THE EXPECTATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ARE REALIZED PROBABLY NO LESS THAN TWO HUNDRED TABLES WILL BE REQUIRED. YOU CAN FIGURE OUT YOURSELF IN THAT EVENT WHAT THE CASH PRIZES WILL TOTAL. AND REMEMBER THAT ALL PRIZES WILL BE CASH—NO MERCHANDISE.

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Labor in Politics--By Robert Hunter

SOME time ago a writer in the N. Y. *Call* said that labor is in politics in England and America only to defend its old-time rights of organization. This, of course, is not true. A few trade union leaders may be in politics for that purpose and a few others for their own profit, but labor is in politics for an altogether higher purpose.

But even supposing it were true, that labor is in politics simply to defend its old-time rights of organization, is not that about the most important reason at the present moment for an altogether higher purpose?

Trade unionism is one of the powerful weapons now possessed by the working class. If labor were to lie down and let that weapon be taken out of its hand, then every man of us might just as well stop our Socialist agitation now.

Such an exhibition of ignorance and cowardice would be enough to condemn labor forever.

Historically, there is good reason why trade unionists should look upon their trade union movement as their most important weapon.

In England and America trade unions have been for over half a century the sole fighting organizations of the working class. Here, therefore, they have been able to depend on nothing else to fight their battles.

The workers have to this day exercised their political power properly and consequently they have invariably been betrayed by politicians.

Not having their own political movement they have not realized the power of a political movement. Not having used the ballot effectively they have not grasped the power of the ballot.

It is but natural, therefore, that they should cling to the only tool which has been of use to them, to the only weapon which has served them and to the only organization which has protected them.

But just now they are on the eve of learning a new lesson. It is becoming clear that their unions can be saved only by political action.

And if they take independent political action and it saves them their rights as union men, they will for the first time grasp the uses and power of a new weapon, namely, political action.

When they have once learned this lesson they will not stop with safeguarding their old rights. They will

Women's Column
By Elizabeth H. Thomas

The Torch in the Mine
Brought to light by the investigation into the causes of the Cherry mine slaughter, none is worse than this: That the mine was fired by child labor.

A torch in the hands of a boy miner, under the legal age limit, did the fatal work. That torch left behind its trail of unnumbered victims, smothered in the awful depths of the burning mine. It left its dreary harvest of broken-hearted women, weeping desolate among their little fatherless children.

It is true that the construction and all the arrangements of the mine invited an accident. But that only made it more criminal to send a child, with a child's natural carelessness, into this death-trap and put a torch into his hands.

Here we have a dramatic instance of the deadly results of child labor. It is a vivid presentation. But every day, with less spectacular effect, the unconscious hands of the innocent child laborers work the undoing of the toiling class.

We have dwelt long and earnestly on the sufferings of the child workers. They can hardly be exaggerated. But there is also another side to the child labor problem. It is the fatal injury which it inflicts upon all the workers and upon their cause. It is the steady deterioration which it brings to working-class conditions and wages. And worst of all, is the systematic robbery by which child labor filches from generation after generation their natural birthright of knowledge—of education.

Not more perilous were the gases in the Cherry mine, not more fatal in their consequences, than is the slow choke-damp of ignorance bred in the factories and shops where young children go to work before they have learned to think. It stifles the activities of the working-class. It is perhaps the chief reason why that class has never yet learned the path to its own emancipation.

The child who set fire to Cherry mine ought to teach us a lesson. He ought to remind us that these little victims of society are at the same time dragging it down—that as surely as this boy in the pit, they will unconsciously avenge their wrongs upon us all.

And we women ought especially to take this sad story to heart. Who will be moved by the woe and the evils of child labor if not we? Let us every one record from this day a more earnest vow never to rest till we have destroyed the capitalist system which lies at the root of the wrong.

rights of organization is conservative action. Some ignorant of the history and of the tactics of the movement seem to believe that the only place where the protection of old-time rights occupy Socialist action is in those countries where the movement is tainted with laborism.

Now, let us see about that. In all the European congresses, you hear constantly urged that the great immediate aim of the political movement is to gain for labor, greater powers of resistance. Anything that weakens the resisting power of labor is fought; anything that increases the resisting power of labor is sought.

This is just as true of the countries where trade unions are weak as in the countries where trade unions are strong. Indeed, nearly all reforms are sought chiefly for that reason. The feeding of school children, old age pensions, the abolition of child labor, are all advocated largely because they give greater powers of resistance to the working class.

Why do we fight for the ballot? At present it will often be used against us. We fight for it simply to place a weapon in the hands of labor which one day it will know how to use.

What is the reason that every Socialist movement fights militarism? Is it because the army is occasionally used for national defense? No. It is because the army is chiefly used to crush strikes. To weaken militarism is simply one way of increasing the power of resistance on the part of the oppressed.

Why do Socialist parties fight for the right to picket, the right of assemblage, the right of free speech and a free press?

Is it only for some sentimental and emotional reason, or is it because these are tools and instruments which give greater powers of resistance to the working class? Socialists who condemn labor for

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If you know a workman who does not read it, ask him the reason why.
Comrade Walter Ramstack is always hustling for subscribers for the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. He wants to make Socialists and says he found in his experience that "THESE TWO DON'T WANT SOCIALISM." One is a shirker with money to spend; the other a worker with funny top-end.

We like to have you get subscribers in your place of work. Just get your shop mate to subscribe and if you live in Milwaukee, send him a postal card and we will send our collector for the subscription price. The local eight-page edition is only \$1 a year, 50 cents for six months, or 25 cents for three months; in other words, it amounts to two cents a week. Don't you spend two cents a week for something you don't need? Surely you do! Then spend two cents for the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, which you do need, which every intelligent man in the city not only needs but must have.

And not only this, but if you send \$1 for a year's subscription to the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD in advance, we will send you Paris Modes, a monthly authority on fashion, for one year, without any additional charge—a \$1.50 value for \$1. This is something which will interest your wife, your mother, sister and daughter.
Members of all those unions which take the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD in a body and pay out of the treasury of the organization for it are requested, in case of their removal, to promptly inform either the secretary of their union or send us their new address, so that they may receive the paper promptly. The fact, however, that you get the paper yourself from the union is no reason why you should not hustle to get others not receiving it to subscribe.
We received among others the following touching letter:

"Dear Comrade: Enclosed please find two dollars—use it where you need it most. I wish I could do more, but I can't earn anything any more; am 83 years of age, so I have saved these few dollars from my pension. Your paper is dear to me; I rejoice every time, when it reports new

first trying to preserve their rights of organization and only secondarily trying to carry out a program of social amelioration condemn themselves by this very criticism as sentimentalists.
We are in battle. We are in deadly conflict in every field of life between the rule of capital and the rule of men.
Consciously or unconsciously that movement is soundest where it fights to protect all its rights of organization, all its political rights,

all its tools, instruments and weapons for resisting the oppressions of capital.
Indeed, that is about all there is to the Socialist MOVEMENT. Without desire to resist oppression, without power to force amelioration, without unity, strength and a growing knowledge of the use of the weapons at hand, there is nothing in labor unions or in Socialism that will ever harm a single hair of the most helpless parasite that ever lived.

Homes of Labor the World Around
Progress of the Milwaukee Building

Just at present progress with the new building to be erected by the People's Realty company for the Social-Democratic movement and the labor unions of Milwaukee, is rather slow. It took some time to select an architect. No less than five were desirous of drawing the plans and superintending the job. The five came to us. There were others we wanted to consult about the matter. It was a very important transaction, and so the directors did not wish to make the selection without full, thorough consideration.

After having given the selection the necessary attention, Charles A. Fink was selected. Mr. Fink is now working at the plans. In fact, roughly laid out plans were submitted to the directors at their meeting last Monday, and with minor changes and improvements, were selected.

The lot has been surveyed and a contractor engaged to make test borings to determine whether filling is necessary, and if so, how much will be required.
The rough sketches of the plans for the offices for the unions were submitted to the board of business

agents, and met with general satisfaction.
As soon as possible, the floor plans will be published in our papers. Several prospective tenants are in sight for the store, which is to occupy the first floor, but no definite arrangements have yet been made with anyone. Any of our readers who may happen to know of someone who is or ought to be interested, will confer a favor if they will make this known to us.

Arrangements are also being made for three big card parties to be held in the near future. The proceeds from these card parties are to be used to help pay the legitimate promotion expenses and the interest on the money paid in. The first of these parties will probably be held some time in January, the second in March, and the last in April or May.

From this you will see that affairs are being pushed as rapidly as possible. It would seem from present indications that building can be started next spring; just as soon as the frost is out of the ground. This will be about March 1. It is estimated that it will take from six to eight months to complete the building. At this rate it ought surely be ready for occupancy in about one year.

Social-Democratic Publishing Co., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

OFFICERS:
Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St.
Recording Secretary—FREDERICK HEATH, 34 1/2 State St.
Business Agent—W. WISENPLUE, 1877 Louis Ave.
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:—William J. Schaefer, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Hauder, William Coleman, James Sheehan, John Rader, Edward Rosenburg.


LABOR SECTION:—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Chairman, Anton Miller; V. C. J. Brophy, Treas. J. Reicherth; Sec. J. Schaefer.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION:—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Chairman, J. Schaefer; Sec. J. Reicherth.

THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Noble Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood." The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us **USE ITS POWER**

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Wisconsin State Federation of Labor

Milwaukee, Nov. 30, 1909.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Executive Board session, Frank Metcalfe, chairman.

An invitation to attend the convention of the Association for the Promotion of Industrial Education, to be held in Milwaukee, Dec. 2, 3, 4, was received and on motion Secretary Brockhausen was instructed to attend.

A request to have the legislative reports printed in the German language was concurred in and orders given to the secretary to have 3,000 copies printed and distributed. He was further instructed to purchase one copy of the session laws of the '09 sessions of the state legislature.

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200 copies of "The Crisis" and 10 copies of the 1909 American Federation of Labor convention proceedings. Also instructed to arrange a joint meeting for Dec. 13 or 17, of the executive boards of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, the executive board of the Building Trades Council, and the Federation executive board and other executive boards, to devise plans to support the State Labor Bureau in obtaining data on the out-of-work, cause and effect. Special Organizer Pansenberg gave a detailed report on the success and failures of his visits to Superior, Ashland, Rhinelander, Wausau, Marinette, Menominee, Mich., and Green Bay.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It is reported, through the public press, that the labor congress about to assemble in Copenhagen, Denmark, will take action on a resolution adopted by the labor congress held in Stuttgart, Germany, favoring the importation of Asiatic labor into the United States of America; and

Whereas, This resolution on the part of foreigners unqualified to judge on American conditions, is ridiculous assumption; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby reiterate our position against the immigration of all Asiatic labor to this country, or its possessions, and beg to serve notice on our European comrades and friends that we intend these United States of America to be a white man's country despite their peculiar notions to the contrary.

Resolved, That we fully concur in the courageous and outspoken defense by the late convention of the American Federation of Labor and its officers in favor of the boycott, free press and free speech. However, we deplore its limited consciousness in its failure to recognize and advocate independent political action.

Adopted.

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Secretary.

Fraternally submitted,
Fred Brockhausen, Sec'y.

The joint meeting above referred to will be held at Cate's hall, 300 Fourth street, Saturday, Dec. 16, 8 o'clock p. m.

Fred Brockhausen.

Trade Union Directory

In the following list name and place of meeting of the union is given, date and place of meeting of the union secretary. These secretaries are not fully performing their duties unless the corresponding secretary of the Federated Trades Council is at all times kept informed of any change in time and place of meeting, or of secretary or his or her address.

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL OF MILWAUKEE and vicinity—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Freie Gemeinde Hall, 900 4th St. John Reicherth, 318 State St.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION of the Federated Trades Council (chartered by A. F. of L. B. Dept.)—2d and 4th Thursdays, 318 State St. Secretary, John Reicherth, 318 State St.; business agent, Wm. Griebling, 318 State St.

LABOR SECTION of the Federated Trades Council—2d and 4th Thursdays, 318 State St. Chairman, Anton Miller; vice chairman, John Brophy; treasurer, John Reicherth.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—2d Thursday, 318 State St. Richard Vogt, 743 11th St.

TYPOGRAPHICAL No. 22 (I. U. of N. A.)—2d Sunday, 8:00 a. m. Schubert (Academy) hall, Joseph LaFleur, 720 Main St. bldg.

TYPOGRAPHICAL No. 18 (I. U. of N. A.)—2d Sunday, 3:30 p. m. Christ Thren, 653 9th St.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS No. 9 (I. U. of N. A.)—Miss E. H. Thomas, 244 6th St.

ELECTROTYPE No. 19 (I. U. of N. A.)—U. S. 4th Wednesday, 7:00 p. m., 298-300 E. U. S. Geo. N. Munn, 520 29th St.

STEREOTYPERS No. 34 (I. U. of N. A.)—4th Sunday, 3:30 p. m. John Reicherth, 318 State St.

PRESSMEN No. 7 (I. U. of N. A.)—3d Tuesday, Jacob's hall, P. W. Vockel, 283 26th St.

WEB PRESSMEN No. 23 (I. U. of N. A.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, 300 4th St. R. F. Griesmer, 277 Wisconsin St.

FEEDERS, HELPERS AND JOB PRESSMEN No. 47 (I. U. of N. A.)—1st Friday, 1:30 p. m. Jacob's hall, R. J. E. Stink, 183 1st St.

BOOKBINDERS No. 49 (I. U. of N. A.)—2d Tuesday, Freie Gemeinde hall, 2d floor, Henry Schaefer, 622 Scott St.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS No. 19 (I. U. of N. A.)—3d Friday, 8:00 a. m. Fred W. Reicherth, 318 State St.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL—218 State St.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS No. 170 (I. U. of N. A.)—Every Friday, Wisconsin hall, 13th and Lee sts. Otto Opetz, 197 1st St.

SHOE CUTTERS No. 251 (I. U. of N. A.)—3d and 4th Wednesdays, Reserve av. and 34 St. A. E. West 154 Ring st.

CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL (I. B. of C. and J. of A.)—2d and 4th Thursdays, 318 State St. Leonard Dorn, 370 17th St. Adolph Hinderich, business agent, 318 State St.

CARPENTERS No. 188—2d and 4th Mondays, North and Teutonia avs. Ben VanZichten, 183 1st St.

CARPENTERS No. 528—Every Monday, 603 Chestnut st. Leonard F. J. Dorn, 370 17th St.

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CARPENTERS No. 1447—2d and 4th Wednesdays, 30th and Greenfield avs. John Schatzler, 569 9th St.

CARPENTERS No. 1519 (millwrights)—2d and 4th Thursdays, 12th and 12th sts. Ad. Hinderich, 1123 11th st.

CARPENTERS No. 1536—2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1432 Green Bay av. Aug. L. Popp, 1327 10th St.

CARPENTERS No. 1748—Every Friday, North av. and 21st St. Wm. Griebling, 1212 20th st.

GARMENT WORKERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL No. 12—2d and 4th Sundays, 318 State St. J. Kelly, 263 12th St.

GARMENT WORKERS No. 71 (I. U. of N. A.)—4th and 6th Thursdays, 225 Chestnut st. Marie Weiler, 252 16th st.

GARMENT WORKERS No. 221—2d and 4th Fridays, Harting, 432 Madison St. Harting, 432 Madison St.

MACHINISTS' DISTRICT BOARD, Dist. No. 10 (I. M. of M. A.)—2d and 4th Thursdays, 326 Grand av. J. G. Grier, 745 Wisconsin av. Business agent, J. J. Handley, 336 National av.

MACHINISTS No. 66—1st and 3d Fridays, 226 Grand av. J. G. Grier, 745 Wisconsin av.

MACHINISTS No. 124—2d and 4th Fridays, Lincoln hall, 6th and Grand avs. W. G. Corbett, sec., General Delivery.

MACHINISTS No. 222—2d and 4th Mondays, 2 p. m. Ball's hall, National and 3d avs. A. Bristol, 725 9th av.

MACHINISTS No. 269—2d and 4th Thursdays, Ball's hall, P. A. Stein, 245 20th st.

MACHINISTS No. 301—2d and 4th Mondays, Wine and 12th sts. Otto Reicherth, 318 State St.

MACHINISTS' APPRENTICES No. 2 (I. M. of M. A.)—2d and 4th Fridays, Ball's hall, cor. National and 3d avs. G. Johnson, 592 Hlanover st.

PAINTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL No. 5 (I. B. of P. and O. of A.)—2d and 4th Wednesdays, 318 State St. E. H. Kiefer, 885 22d st. R. V. H. business agent, 218 State St.

PAINTERS No. 109—1st and 3d Thursdays, 700 3d st. Gumbert's hall, Garfield av. and 2d St. J. Beck, 612 3d St.

PAINTERS No. 160—Every Friday, Siegel's hall, n. w. cor. Walnut and 12th sts. J. Schweigert, 505 12th st.

PAINTERS No. 222—2d and 4th Mondays, 925 Chestnut st. C. A. Land, 275 26th st.

PAINTERS No. 923—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 318 State St. A. Collins, 144 Waterloo av.

PAINTERS No. 1005—1st and 3d Mondays, 225 Chestnut, W. C. Lang, 663 Walker st.

BREWERY WORKERS No. 9 (I. U. of A. W. of M. A.)—2d and 4th Thursdays, Chestnut st. Otto Scholz, 930 Wisconsin st.

BREWERY ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN No. 25 (I. U. of A. W. of M. A.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, 409 11th st. Gustav Richter, 409 11th st.

BREWERY MAINTENERS No. 40 (I. U. of A. W. of M. A.)—2d and 4th Thursdays, Walnut and 2d sts. Gustav Richter, 409 11th st.

BREWERY TEAMSTERS No. 72 (I. U. of A. W. of M. A.)—2d and 4th Sundays, 9 a. m., 608 Chestnut st. Gustav Richter, 409 11th st.

BEER BOTTLERS No. 212 (I. U. of A. W. of M. A.)—2d and 4th Sundays, 9 a. m., 3d and Walnut sts. Adam Weber, 409 11th st.

ASBESTOS WORKERS No. 10—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 218 State St. Bert Klam, 455 18th st.

BAKERS No. 705 (I. B. and C. W. L. U. of A. and O. of A.)—2d and 4th Thursdays, 318 State St. Max Boshach, 318 State St.

BARBERS No. 90 (I. B. and C. W. L. U. of A. and O. of A.)—2d and 4th Thursdays, 122 6th Ave. W. H. Whitaker, Hotel Barber, 20th St.

BARBERS No. 84 (I. B. and C. W. L. U. of A. and O. of A.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, 322 Chestnut, John Tighe, Albion Hotel, 161 Madison St.

BILL POSTERS (I. B. and C. W. L. U. of A. and O. of A.)—2d and 4th Thursdays, 278 Grand av. W. P. Mick, 229 3d st.

BLACKSMITHS No. 77 (I. B. and C. W. L. U. of A. and O. of A.)—2d and 4th Thursdays, National av. and Reed st. Theodor, 277 27th st.

BLACKSMITHS' HELPERS No. 201—2d and 4th Thursdays, Lipp's hall, 3d and Prairie sts. Henry, 463 39th st.

BOILER MAKERS No. 107 (I. B. and C. W. L. U. of A. and O. of A.)—2d and 4th Mondays, Harmonie hall, Mineral st. and 1st av. Paul Meyer, 141 Galena st.

BOILER MAKERS No. 202—1st and 3d Thursdays, Chisholm and 29th sts. John F. Dixon, 3409 Voss st.

BOILER MAKERS No. 247—Central hall, Cad. av. H. P. Hunt, cor. box 224, Cad. av.

BOX MAKERS AND SAWYERS No. 3 (I. U. of A. W. of M. A.)—Alvin Becker, 612 16th st.

BRASS MOULDERS No. 224 (I. U. of N. A.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, Troli bldg., 318 State St. and National av. C. W. Ebel, 1180 Bignon st.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS No. 8—Every Friday, 602 Chestnut st. Frank Lea, 1212 6th St.

BROOM MAKERS No. 1 (I. B. and C. W. L. U. of A. and O. of A.)—2d and 4th Mondays, Clarke and 6th sts. Martin Krasniansky, 174th St.

BRUSH MAKERS No. 10 (I. B. and C. W. L. U. of A. and O. of A.)—4th Fridays, 200 4th St. A. F. Will, 823 13th st.

BUILDING LABORERS No. 112—Every Saturday, 508 Chestnut st. C. D. Dierich, 9112 Lloyd st.

RUTHER WORKMEN No. 222 (A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, 318 State St. Henry O. Groth, 582 Grove st.

CAP MAKERS No. 16 (I. U. of C. H. and C. W. A.)—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 589 Chestnut st. D. Rosenthal, 633 Broadway.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS No. 35 (C. and W. W. L. U.)—1st and 3d Fridays, 818 Chestnut st. H. C. Schuenemann, 271 4th st.

CARPENTERS No. 14 (I. W. C. A. of N. A.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, 318 State St. W. Burmeister, 1287 9th st.

CAR WORKERS No. 178 (I. A. C. of W. A.)—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1432 Green Bay av. W. Reicherth, 318 State St.

CARPENTERS No. 10—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, corner Lee and 12th sts. Wm. Page, 1001 10th st.

CARPENTERS No. 54 (I. B. of L. W. on H. G.)—2d and 4th Fridays, 226 Chestnut st. W. A. Schwanm, 903 21st st.

LITHOGRAPHERS No. 7—Meets 2d Thursday, 1491 2d st. Edw. Papke, 975 6th St.

LUMBER HANDLERS No. 18 (I. I. M. and T. A.)—2d and 4th Saturdays, Greenfield and 4th avs. Herman Seefelt, 915 9th st.

MARBLE WORKERS No. 9 (I. A. of M. W.)—2d and 4th Saturdays, a. c. cor. Walnut and 12th sts. J. P. Seibert, 1541 12th st.

MARINE COOKS No. 24 (I. S. U. of A. C.)—Every Monday, John Egan, 317 Florida st.

MARINE FIREMEN, OILERS AND WATER HANDLERS—Meets every Tuesday, 157 Reed st. Robt. Clarke, 157 Reed st.

METAL POLISHERS No. 10 M. P. B. P. B. M. and B. 1550 Port Washington road and 2d Thursdays, Lipp's hall.

MOVING PICTURE AND PROJECTING MACHINE OPERATOR PROTECTIVE UNION, No. 164, I. A. T. S. E.—2d and 4th Friday a. m. Schubert hall, S. McCarthy, 803 Grand av.

MUSICIANS No. 1 (A. F. of M. J.)—1st Tuesday, 300 4th St. J. Jacobs, 257 17th st.

PATTERNMAKERS (I. N. L.)—1st and 3d Tuesdays, Lipp's hall. John Mann, 1165 3d st.

PATTERNMAKERS' APPRENTICES—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Room 9, Tivoli bldg. cor. Grove st. and National av. George Luber, 597 National av.

PLASTERERS No. 128—Every Wednesday, Prairie and 2d sts. Dennis J. Ryan, 1814 State st.

PLUMBERS No. 75 (N. A. of P. G. F. S. F. Charles Rehbock, 219 Walnut st.

PLUMBERS' APPRENTICES No. 2 (I. A. S. M. W. I. A.)—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 918 State St. Henry Rumpel, 318 State St.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 176—4th Monday, 318 State St. Eugene Janura, 760 Milwaukee st.

SHIP WORKERS' UNION OF MILWAUKEE—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Harmonie hall, 1st av. and Mineral.

SHIP HANDS AND MODELERS No. 386 (P. I. U.)—1st and 3d Mondays, 318 State St. Fred Pfeil, 1071 Richards st.

SPRINKLER FITTERS (N. A. of P. G. F. S. F. etc.)—Headquarters 318 State St.

STEAMFITTERS AND HELPERS No. 18 (I. A. of S. and H. W. F. and H. of A.)—Every Tuesday, 325 Chestnut st. Albert Walter, 218 State St.

STONE CUTTERS' UNION No. 1—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 325 Chestnut st. Wm. H. Manak, 813 7th st.

SUSPENDER WORKERS A. F. of L. No. 1083—2d and 4th Tuesdays 6 p. m., 318 State St. Miss L. Scherach, 541 11th st.

SWITCHMEN'S UNION No. 10—2d and 4th Sunday, 230 p. m., cor. National and Third avs. W. B. Murnan, 365 4th ave.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES (N. T. S. E. A.)—1st and 3d Fridays, Schubert Theater hall, 10 a. m. Spencer McCarthy, p. o. box 604.

TILE LAYERS AND HELPERS No. 9 (I. U. of T. L. and H.)—1st and 3d Mondays, North av. and 12th st. Edw. Behling, 892 12th st.

TUJACK WORKERS No. 13 (T. W. I. U.)—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 313 State St. Ed. Pust, 1562 6th st.

TRUCK TEAMSTERS No. 749 (I. B. of T.)—1st and 3d Mondays, Harmonie hall, Nie. Decker, 417 Pabst av.

TUGMEN No. 529 (I. U. of L. M. and T. A.)—2d and 4th Fridays, Fern and S. Water sts. Wm. Gnewuch, 748 Van Buren st.

UPHOLSTERERS No. 29 (I. U. of N. A.)—2d and 4th Thursdays, Prairie and 3d sts. H. Schneider, 1223 Wright st.

MATRESS AND BOX SPRING MAKERS No. 127 (I. U. of N. A.)—2d and 4th Thursdays, 318 State St.

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Owing to the extremely unseasonable weather we find that we have too many fine imported woolsens on hand—Kerseys, Meltons and English Full Cloth in Overcoating Blue and Black Serges, Tibets, Dress Cloth, Pin Dot Worsteds and Fancy Suitings, priced at \$30, \$27.50, \$25.00 and \$22.50. We have marked these down to \$15, \$17.50 and \$20.

\$5.00 EXTRA FINE SILK VEST FREE
with any of these suits or overcoats if you place your order between now and Christmas.
RIGHT NOW is the time to take advantage of this liberal offer.

United Woolen Mills Co. 105 Grand Ave.
Please Mention the Social-Democratic Herald when placing your order.

Milwaukee Co. Organization

Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

Lectures To Be Held Next Week
Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 8 p. m., "Man or Dollar, Which?" by Chas. Wiley, at C. Wollin's hall, 782 Greenfield av.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
for the whole family. Watches, Rings, Bracelets, Lockets, Chains, Silverware, etc. A fine line to select from.
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ment will start promptly at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and a sociable will follow in the evening.

The Aurora Singing Society and also the Vorwaerts Singing Society held successful afternoon entertainments last Sunday afternoon and evening, at the South Side Turner hall and at the Bohemian hall respectively.

Do not fail to attend the Lewis lectures at the Freie Gemeinde hall, Tuesday night until further notice. The hall is located at 264 Fourth st., and lectures commence promptly at 8 o'clock.

The Twenty-third Ward Branch has arranged for a prize schafskopf party at Wollin's hall, corner Thirteenth and Greenfield avenues, Sunday, Dec. 12. Thirty dollars in cash and merchandise prizes will go to the winners. Admission to the tournament 50 cts., including refreshments.

The Twenty-second Ward Branch has secured Waedekin's hall, 2714 North avenue, for a prize schafskopf tournament, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 12. Admission to this tournament will be 50 cents, including refreshments.

The Town of Lake Branch No. 2 will hold its second grand schafskopf tournament at Thomas Sault's hall, on the Chicago road, two blocks north of Nordberg Manufacturing plant.

The Twelfth Ward Branch has appointed a committee to arrange for their annual Sylvester ball, which will be held at Holt's hall, 901 Kinross avenue. They invite their many friends and sympathizers of the movement to attend on this occasion.

The Bay View Socialist Women's Club will hold a prize cinch party every first Tuesday afternoon of the month, at Korsch's hall, Ninth and Greenfield avenues. They likewise hold a cinch party every first Friday afternoon of the month at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington street. The latter is held for the benefit of the Fifth Ward Branch.

The Deutscher Arbeiter Club has arranged for a monster mask ball at the South Side American hall, First ave. and Mitchell st., Saturday evening, February 5, 1910.

The Socialist Manner Chor has arranged for an afternoon entertainment and ball, to be held at the Bahn Frei Turner hall, Sunday, April 1910.

Branch Meetings Next Week.

MONDAY.
County Central Committee—Paschen's hall, 325 Chestnut street.

TUESDAY.
Twenty-first Ward Branch—Raschig's hall, Buffum and Chambers streets.
West Mills Branch—5619 Greenfield avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Odd Fellows' hall, Nineteenth and Vliet streets.

WEDNESDAY.
Town of Lake No. 2—Oklahoma and Chicago avenues.

THURSDAY.
Fifth Ward Branch—382 Washington street.

Croatian Working-men's Educational and Political Society—164 Reed street.

Social-Democratic Coming Nations—Oklahoma and Chicago avenues.

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH—499 Cramer street.

Ninth Ward Branch—467 Eleventh street (upstairs).

FRIDAY.
Second Ward Branch—341 Sixth street.

Eighth Ward Branch—South Side Turner hall, National avenue.

Twenty-second Ward Branch—Waedekin's hall, 2714 North avenue.

SATURDAY.
Polish Branch—Northwest corner of Ninth avenue and Grant street.

Town of Milwaukee Branch—Nash and Teutonia avenues.

Some Questions Asked

TO THE EDITOR:

They are speaking so much just now of the deficit in the post office department and, of course, are trying to remedy it again by making the carriers work harder. Let them put the blame where it belongs—the railroads are getting an immense fortune each year for handling the mails, which is practically of no expense to them. The postmasters of the country are getting more salary than all the carriers in the United States combined. The newspapers and magazine companies are having their matter sent out and delivered for 1 cent a pound. We must pay more when sending merchandise in our own country than when sending it abroad.

Another thing. Why did they increase the salary of the employees from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per annum? Why did they not put on more men to do the work, for it is really needed. This country ought to be rich enough to run its post office system without making its employees work like galley slaves and horses, as is at present the case. We have now an army of inspectors and examiners to support, who are constantly retarding the work of the men instead of helping it on. If these men were not perpetually examining, criticizing and bullying the employees they would be in a more contented frame of mind and could do more of it. The money-men of the chamber of commerce are trying to show the government how, by a schedule of theirs, they can get their mail sooner. They do not seem to realize that the trouble is largely this: The postal employees, afraid of being checked up for every slight error, are now so cautious that they cannot throw as much mail as formerly. It is better for them, you know, to have the mail over than to work like crazy to get it out and perhaps make a few mistakes.

A Social-Democrat.

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A Tell-Tale Letter

Railway Audit & Inspection Company

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 12, 1909.

Gentlemen: A great many business men have the idea the services of a secret service company are only required when some irregularity has occurred, but it is not just as important to provide as far as possible, against such irregularities in advance, just as much as it would be to consult an attorney before entering into a transaction which might involve litigation? On the other hand, many business men seem to think that they are throwing money away by employing men in a secret capacity, inasmuch as apparently nothing tangible is added to their assets from the outlay, but while this may, to a certain extent be true, the fact nevertheless remains, that without an investigation by disinterested persons, conditions could not be made known.

All corporations as a rule audit their books and check their accounts regularly, simply to be on the safe side. They do not consider leaks in any other place, when as a matter of fact, we know that they do exist in all branches of business. Why not let us audit your employees in any department, from the bookkeeper down to the mechanic or mill hand? We can furnish you competent operatives to work in your factory or business house in any department that you specify, who will be able to cope with any employees (as far as his ability to work alongside is concerned), and who will report to you regularly as to what is going on in that particular department. Would it not be a great benefit to you to know who among your employees are careless, incompetent, dishonest and disloyal, also the agitators and disturbers, (provided your employees are unionized)? With this information in your possession, you would be able to promote further economy and harmony of operation. If your factory is unionized, in ninety-nine cases, reports given by our men would place you in a position at times to prevent the necessity of such extreme measures as a strike, as you would be in possession of this information in advance and be able to cope with the situation before serious trouble occurs.

It is within the heart of your own business where we operate, placing information before you that you cannot secure yourself, through your office or through your subordinates. I presume you are aware that most of all the trouble that exists in manufacturing properties comes when the foreman or bosses are away and this information can only be secured by having a secret man among these employees, in the capacity of an ordinary laboring hand.

Should you desire reference, we can furnish you with the names of presidents and managers of over three hundred electric and steam railroads in the United States, as well as prominent bankers with whom we have been having business relations in the past six or seven years.

We are not an ordinary detective agency, as we do not handle any class of detective work outside of that mentioned at the top of our letter head. We specialize on this work and would be pleased to quote you prices, if you are interested or have a representative call on you.

Very respectfully,

H. N. BROWN, V. P. & Gen'l Mgr.

Labor to the Rescue

Chapter 343 of the Wisconsin laws of 1909 provides for the collection and publication of statistics relating to the unemployed.

This law was introduced by Assemblyman Brockhausen, including an appropriation of \$5,000 to carry out the intent of the law.

The appropriation, mark you, was taken away by the reformers in the assembly. With the appropriation the Bureau of Labor and

Statistics, to which this investigation of unemployment is referred, could have given the public a lot of valuable information on unemployment, cause and effect. But the reform noses smelled something rotten in their own camp and so crippled the bill to prevent the public gaze behind a business scenery that would have disclosed some of the awful system for which the old parties stand.

As matters stand now the Bureau of Labor will have to proceed without funds. This state department is constantly being loaded up with new duties without added efficiency, thus it appears that the state capitalistic parties must have heard about that priest who told a Polish Socialist that the Social-Democratic party was all right, but don't give them any money.

However, organized labor is going to take a hand in this matter by aiding in giving the public, at least for this part of the state, some of the things behind the curtain of our boasted civilization and mock prosperity.

With this end in view the executive officers of the various departments of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council will hold a joint

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THINKING ABOUT
what you will buy for mother, are you? She needs many things, no doubt, and perhaps nothing more than a nice pair of shoes. She has been neglecting her own wants throughout the year for your sake, and you can see that her shoes are not as good as your own. Plan to buy her a pair of shoes. It will be a very agreeable surprise and may be the medium of keeping your mother from taking cold during the winter days. We can help you out in this matter in a very nice, stylish shoe at \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 a pair.

Come in and see us about it now. We give the celebrated S. & H. Green Trading Stamps with every purchase.

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E. H. HEISMANN

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meeting with the executive board of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, Dec. 16, 8 p. m., at Cattel's hall, Fourth street, north of State. Frd. Brackhausen, Sec'y-Treas. Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County, County Court—in Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Lorenz Weber.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of Lorenz Weber, late of the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Martin Weber by this Court.

It is ordered, That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of June, A. D. 1910, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Lorenz Weber, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, That all claims for necessary funeral expenses, for the expenses of the last sickness of the decedent and for debts having a preference under the laws of the United States which are presented within sixty days hereafter be examined and adjusted by said Court, at its Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of March, 1910, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, That all other claims and demands of all persons against the said Lorenz Weber, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of September, 1910, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1909.

By the Court, JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.

WICTORIA ELSNER, Attorney for Estate.

TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low price, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for initiation typewritten letters; cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 214 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This office.

WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies in purchase their Seal and Schafskopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fit ten cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 214 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

FOR SALE

I am compelled to sell my 5 room cottage on Lisbon Ave., near 28th St., for \$2,900 if taken at once. Address: H. Carr of S. via: Democracy Herald.

RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., 15c each, or two for 25c. Social-Democratic Pub. Co., 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—For the use of Social-Democratic Branches: 100 warrants in a book for 25c. Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

BRANCHES—We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with 8th, only 25c. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 214 Sixth St., Milwaukee.



I GUARANTEE TO
Fit Your Taste
For Music with a Phonograph

The Phonograph will perform for you with just exactly the music, song, vaudeville, comic or grand operas that you want to hear.

Geo. H. Eichholz
1340 Fond du Lac Avenue

Machines \$1.00 a Week

South Side Turn Hall
473 National Ave.

FOR RENT FOR
Weddings, Parties, Balls
and Theatricals.

WM. F. SCHMIDT
Manager and Proprietor of
TURN HALL SALOON

FREIE GEMEINDE 262-264 Fourth Street
Large and Small Halls for Rent

For Lectures, Concerts, Conventions, Entertainments, Banquets, Private and Public Meetings, etc.

The entire building has been remodeled, and the large hall was decorated according to the most desirable designs, making it second to none as to homelike and cheerful combinations of art for practical demands.

IT WILL PAY prospective renters to book for the hall in time, as the same is more in demand than ever.

For particulars inquire at
Rud. Hesselbein, 260 Fourth St.

Try a Load of Our

Hardwood KINDLING \$3

DELIVERED BY UNION TEAMSTERS

The Mueller Fuel & Supply Co.
Office 3007 Brown St. Phone West 748

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Open Day and Night
Phone Main 2734
Our Carriages Are All New
Basted in Cold Weather
NONE BUT UNION DRIVERS ARE EMPLOYED
Best Carriages for Funerals or Weddings
\$3.00

Diamonds

The most appreciated of all Christmas Gifts are Diamonds—good as United States Gold Government Bonds—they never depreciate in value—they are lasting tributes. Tegtmeier Diamonds are correctly weighed—correctly graded—correctly priced.

\$100.00

This Beautiful Ring—set with a perfect Diamond of magnificent luster.

\$75.00

For this beautiful, Solid Gold Ring—set with a perfectly cut Diamond.

\$30.00

For this handsome Sunburst Pendant—solid gold—studded with fine full cut Diamonds.

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For this Fine Gold Ring—Diamond set in secure Tiffany setting.

\$15.00

A magnificent solid Gold Ring, set with a sparkling Diamond.

\$10.00

For this Solid Gold Ring—full cut Diamond in fancy, solid setting.

Archie Tegtmeier

392 National Avenue, Cor. Grove St.

Open Evenings Closed Sundays

OUR HOLIDAY CATALOGUE MAILED FREE TO ANY ADDRESS ON REQUEST.

Don't Hold Off Too Long With

buying your Christmas presents, as you only have a few more days left. Come early to pick while the stock is complete yet. We have suitable Christmas presents for young and old.

HOCKEY SKATES, a pair from.....\$1.50 to \$3.50
JOHNSON RACERS, a pair.....\$3.00
NUT CRACK AND PICK SETS, up from.....25c
Everkeen and Rogers' Silver Knife and Fork Sets, fully guaranteed, a set.....\$3.50 to \$5.00
Carving Sets, 2 and 3 piece, per set.....\$2.00 to \$6.00
Silver Tea and Table Spoons and many other different articles.

P. J. LAVIES & CO.

OPEN EVENINGS "THE OLD HARDWARE CORNER" 3d and NATIONAL AVE.

AT THE THEATERS

Davidson.
Marie Cahill, in her latest successful musical comedy, "The Boys and Betty," will be the attraction at the Davidson theater for four nights and Wednesday matinee. It is the general opinion of those who witnessed the new play that in "The

Stoessel

Jewelry of every description offered at money-saving prices—Christmas gifts bought here are sure to please.

WE SELL WATCHES FROM \$1 to \$100

All the best makes are represented. You can get the very best value here at just the price you wish to pay.

ALMOST A THOUSAND RINGS TO PICK FROM

Jewelry of every description offered at money-saving prices—Christmas gifts bought here are sure to please.

Now is the Time

to select your Watch, have it engraved and timed.

We offer especially small sizes, 15 jewel in 20-year cases, for \$15.00, engraved free. Boys' and Girls' Watches \$1.00 and up.

J. SAUERMANN, Jeweler

166 WISCONSIN ST.

Bargains in Cottages and Flats

Cottage on 21st St., near Locust, \$1,700; part cash, balance to suit.
Cottage on 22d St., near Hadley, \$1,650; part cash, balance to suit.
Flat on 17th St., near Locust, 3 1/2 x 12 ft. lot, brick basement, 5 rooms and bath, hardwood floors and storm windows, for only \$3,800; part cash down, balance to suit.
Flat on West 24th St., near Hopkins, lot 30 x 120 ft., cement blocks basement, 6 rooms and bath, furnace heat, rent \$30; price only \$3,750; will take a good lot in trade.
We are offering a number of other good cottages and flats in the same neighborhood at great bargains.
Phone or call and we will show you these properties, together with others.

BENJ. FREY & CO.

201 Germania Building

TELEPHONE GRAND 140.

Free Public School Lectures

Lectures, to which admission is free, are to be given in the public schools in the evening for adults as follows:

"Moral Problems of the Workers," a course of six lectures by Prof. Hugo P. J. Selinger, University of Chicago, to be given on consecutive Tuesdays. To be given in North Division High school, Center and Twelfth streets.
Dec. 14—"Morals and Peace."
"Archaeological Research," a course of six lectures by Prof. W. Notz, Jr., Watertown University, to be given on consecutive Saturdays in the Eleventh District school No. 1, Tenth and Forest Home avenues. Take Forest Home avenue cars.
Dec. 11—"The Re-Discovery of Nineveh."
Dec. 18—"Pompeii."
"South America,"—Lectures by Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, Wisconsin University.
Boys and Betty" Miss Cahill has secured the very best vehicle for the dispensation of merriment that she has yet had.
Blanche Walsh will appear in her great success, "The Test," at the Davidson theater for three nights, beginning Thursday, Dec. 16. Miss Walsh is surrounded by an exceptionally strong cast.
Bijou.
"Pierre of the Plains," like the "Great Divide," is an intelligent picture of real western life. Its characters are not men of questionable repute, who fled to the great west to escape eastern law, but men of the Canadian plains, whose fathers were there before them. Pierre is intensely human. His devotion and self-sacrifice for a friend in trouble might well serve as an example for all classes and conditions of man. The play will be seen at the Bijou. There will be no advance in prices during this engagement.

Alhambra.

Louise Gunning, the high E prima donna, with Jess Dandy and a company of noted singers, clever players and famous Broadway show girls, comes to the Alhambra next week, in Frank Pixley and Gustav Luders' latest operetta, "Marcelle." Written and composed by the authors of such tremendous successes as "The Prince of Pilsen" and "Woodland," and with the leading feminine role in the hands of the most gifted of our light opera stars, the occasion cannot help being one of unusual interest.

Majestic.
Milwaukee's favorite comedienne, Edna Aug, will headline next week's bill at the Majestic theater, and her coming is much looked forward to, for she has made a host of friends in this city on the occasion of her past visits. She has a new monologue, as well as some new character songs, this season.

Crystal.

Arnold's Trained Leopards, Panthers and Jaguars will head next week's show at the Crystal. This is considered one of the best trained wild animals in vaudeville and is a big headliner. Cameron and Gaylor is another feature in their comedy skit, "On Again and Off Again." La Claire and Sampson, in a burlesque strong act; Princess Wadmaroff, in a singing and dancing number.

Empire.
The Six Baker Troupe of Comedy Cyclists headline the bill at the Empire next week, starting Monday night. Other acts on the bill are: Morrissey and Rich, Mad Daffey, Alice Van, Ike Vogel.

Columbia.
The big sensation, "The End of the World," headlines the bill at the Columbia next week. Other

Store Open Evenings Until Christmas

LEVY & KAHN & CO.

409-411 NATIONAL AVENUE
BETWEEN GROVE ST. & FIRST AVENUE

FREE—S. & H. GREEN STAMPS—FREE

500 Coats ON SALE MONDAY

\$5.00

The Best and Biggest Coat Bargains of the Season

Coats made of wool frieze materials, Thibet cloths, broadcloths and kersey, in black and colors, length from 48 to 54 inches, three fourths of the lot are this season's latest styles, regular values from \$8.00 to \$12.00. The other one fourth are last year's garments, made of higher grade materials, beautifully trimmed, satin lined, regular values from \$15.00 to \$25.00, all sizes in the lot, but not all sizes in each style.

Black, Colored and Mixture Coats Included in This Lot

Take Your Pick While They Last for

\$5.00

Bunde & Upmeyer Co.

THE CHRISTMAS STORE

Our collection of gift articles, embracing thousands of beautiful and useful things, representing not only those usually classified as jewelry, but thousands of other objects of beauty and use, distinctive as gifts.

The reputation of Bunde & Upmeyer Company insures the highest quality and the lowest prices. Make your selections early.

DIAMONDS PEARLS WATCHES

JEWELRY SILVERWARE NOVELTIES STATIONERY

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JEWELERS Cor. Wisconsin & E. Water OPEN EVENINGS

How would you like to have one of these Morris Chairs in your home for Christmas

This Beautiful well-made Morris Chair, exactly like cut, with fine reversible Cushions, large, heavy, richly carved frame. Regular value \$7.00. Special for this week

\$4.98

NOTE: Orders for these chairs intended for Xmas presents must be sent in at once in order to insure prompt delivery by Christmas Day.

We positively guarantee to save you money.

Our quality is the best, our prices the lowest. Ask your neighbor who deals with us. We have an elegant line of reclining Morris Chairs in Boston leather. All the most improved styles in solid oak, English or mahogany finish, all with the improved foot rest attachment, from \$11.75 and up.

Kunzelmann-Esser Co.

HOUSE FURNISHERS

Everything in Furniture for the Home

460-462-464-466 MITCHELL ST.

Local Labor Notes

W. J. Aldridge was re-elected president of Machinists' union No. 66, at the largest meeting ever held. There were 340 votes cast for every office. The union appointed a committee to arrange for the celebration in connection with the installation of officers in January, and it probably will be necessary to engage a larger hall.

Structural Iron Workers' union will revise its constitution in order to permit the enforcement of an apprentice system, and has appointed a committee for this purpose. The committee consists of W. E. Reddin, H. E. Loes, Michael Burns, H. G. Manke, Fred Quick, T. H. Kolas and Edward Belvin.

United Lodge No. 66, International Association of Machinists, held their annual election of officers Friday night, Dec. 3, at their new hall in the Alhambra Theater building. With the large attendance and interest taken in the work of the organization it looks as though they will have to engage a still larger hall. The ball at the South Side Turner hall, the following night, was a grand success in spite of the bad weather. A smoker will also be held in January.

Structural Iron Workers' union realized \$600 from the annual ball given Saturday night. Atty W. B. Rubin won the donkey which was given away at the dance.

Milwaukee has not been overlooked by railroads involved in the switchmen's strike for men to take the places of the strikers. The railroads have sent an official to the city to secure men. The organized switchmen in and around Milwaukee have been notified of his presence here and are endeavoring to offset the work of the agent.

A Watch Worth While

We can suggest no nicer gift to son or daughter than one of our elegant timepieces. Add a fob or chain and you have an Xmas remembrance of permanent value and constant usefulness. We carry the largest stock of finer watches in the city—standard makes—and our prices are the very lowest. An example—

Gold Filled Case—11 Jewel—American Movement—Warranted 20 Years—\$10

Open Evenings Every Watch Fully Guaranteed.

AUG. H. STECHER CO. Jewelers

276 Third Street 3 Doors South of State

New Phonograph Firm

George H. Eichholz, dealer in phonographs and talking machines, and Charles Schefft of the Ross, Schefft & Weinmann Piano Co., have formed a partnership and bought out the business of Simon Goerke, 839 Third Street. It is the purpose of the new firm, which will be known as Eichholz & Schefft, to give the people of the north side a talking machine store up-to-date in every respect, carrying complete lines of Edison and Victor products.

When patronizing advertisers mention the HERALD.

SUMMONS

MILWAUKEE COUNTY, CITY OF MILWAUKEE—ss. In Justice Court.

To Woodford Distilling Company, You are hereby notified that a summons and garnishment has been issued against you and your property garnished to satisfy the demand of Paul Tretina, amounting to \$20.00.

Now unless you shall appear before C. P. Dietz, a justice of the peace in and for Milwaukee county, at his office in said city of Milwaukee, Wis., on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1909, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon (judgment will be rendered against you, and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 2nd day of December, A. D. 1909.

PAUL TRETINA, Plaintiff
Per L. A. KAHNTOVSKIL, D. A. D.

C. PREUSSER JEWELRY CO.

1909

Christmas Presents in Jewelry

FINE GOLD AND GEM JEWELRY—new lots put in stock every day through the season—Brooches, Rings, Bracelets, Pins, Buttons, Lockets, Chains, Fobs, Watch Chains, Fine Combs—all of the newest, close priced for sure sale.

Diamonds Special orders need time. See our splendid assortment of unset Diamonds, Pearls and Gems. Estimates carefully made. Close competition figures.

Silverware A remarkable early season demand in Sterling. We have added many new patterns to the stock and can fill orders, large or small, promptly.

Watches are a favorite New Years gift. Ours the reliable and most carefully tested stock. See them this week.

Cut Glass Hall Clocks Fine Umbrellas Canes
Opera Glasses Christmas Stationery

Morgan and East Water **PREUSSERS** A. O. ZEDLER Manager

Arthur M. Lewis

WILL LECTURE ON

Socialism and Krapotkin's Theory of Mutual Aid

Freie Gemeinde Hall Tuesday, December 14
260 Fourth Street at 8 P. M.
ADMISSION FREE ALL ARE INVITED

Melms Flays the Street Railway

At Monday's meeting of the city council Ald. Melms (S.D.) went after the street railway company with the following resolution:

Whereas, Some time ago the general manager of The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company made a statement to the members of the common council of Milwaukee in a committee meeting assembled, that if certain extensions were granted to this company, he would at once take steps to build said extensions so as to avoid as far as possible the congestion which has been caused by the public for a long time in the downtown districts; and

Whereas, He, furthermore, stated that 100 new street cars equipped with all the latest and modern improvements, including air brakes, would be put into operation in Milwaukee by Nov. 1, 1909; and

Whereas, He, furthermore, agreed many months ago to and in finding some ways and means to have the

jack-screws or lift-jacks distributed along his various lines so as to aid in the relief of the unfortunate children and adults, who from time to time are being ground up under the street cars of The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company's lines; and

Whereas, Just recently certain members in our common council have seen fit to again in all haste grant this company a valuable franchise over the Sixteenth street viaduct; and

Whereas, The time has arrived, and the members of this common council should take some steps in at least letting the general manager of The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company feel that we are not a pack of knaves who can be led around like a herd of cattle; therefore,

Resolved, That we call upon every citizen who has the good and welfare of the community at heart, to raise his voice in protest against the high-handed manner in which the general manager of The Milwaukee Electric

Railway and Light company has forthrightly the people of this city in the past; and be it further

Resolved, That the general manager be and he is hereby censured by the members of this common council for not fulfilling his promises made to the people of the city of Milwaukee, and the members of the common council; and be it, furthermore,

Resolved, That the common council take such steps as will enable its people in the near future to make preparations for the ownership and operation of its own street car system, so that the people can get at least good service, which every patron of a street car company is entitled to.

The resolution attracted considerable attention and will occasion some lively doings when it is taken up in committee. The people, through the Social-Democrats, are anxious to put some pretty bothersome questions to the "people-be-damned" John I. Beggs.

Ald. Grass' ordinance increasing the maximum fine for violating the smoke ordinance from \$50 to \$100 was advanced to engrossment.

The council adopted a resolution by which it is expected that there will be a damper put upon the practice of putting active political managers into the election booths.

City Council Notes

The ordinance providing for an increase of seventy-eight more police officers was passed. Will this result in a reduction of crime? Watch and see.

This adds over \$75,000 to the amount that must be collected annually in taxes. And now the one-half million mark annually for a medieval police system is exceeded.

This measure surely had smooth sailing—for did not the Hattie Zinda tragedy create the psychological moment. Not one protesting vote.

The Hull tract, a piece of land on the south side, did not fare so well. The amount to be paid for 144 acres was less than \$22,000, not one-third as much as the chief asked. This measure was laid over after being fiercely assailed by Ald. Fass. And so the south side children will have to wait for a playground.

The Miller tract near the Highland, has less opposition. Apparently these residents need breathing space more than the children of the Fourteenth ward—or is the howl of wealth more powerful than silent suffering of the poor child?

But how an alderman's business clings to him when he votes on pending public money. Thus Ald. Fass, an owner of horses and harnesses, wants all money possible to be spent for roads and none for parks or playgrounds. Good roads from his livery stable to the cemetery. This saves harnesses and horses. And the children—?

At the School Board

The school board had a rather tame meeting Tuesday evening, with the attendance reduced because of the counter-attraction of the Charity ball. The board decided formally to accept the Polish school books provided free of cost by the Polish Citizens' association, and it is expected that Jan. 10 will be set as the time for the next examination of Polish teachers. A new list of public school free lectures was adopted. Among the lecturers to be engaged is John Spargo of Yonkers, N. Y., author of numerous books and well known to Socialists.

Mrs. C. W. Norris tendered her resignation as a director, owing to a contemplated sojourn in Europe. The vacancy will be filled by election by the board. Elizabeth H. Thomas, who was next highest to those elected last spring, is being talked of.

On motion of Director Heath permission was given for the selling of the tuberculosis stamps by school children, and in connection therewith the Anti-tuberculosis association offers a complete vacuum cleaning equipment to the school selling the greatest number.

Ald. Melms will lecture before the Fourteenth Ward branch, Sunday, Dec. 12, on city government.

Are YOU looking for acceptable Christmas presents? Don't buy thrash—something which you wouldn't buy if you hadn't the "Christmas fever." After all there's nothing nicer than SENSIBLE, USEFUL, BEAUTIFUL, presents, such as you'll find here. As the days go by they become like old friends, comfortable and indispensable. "What to get for a man" is solved here, and women and children are well taken care of, too.

SLIPPERS!

Get Them Now

\$1.95 to \$3.00 75c to \$1.50

Luedke Has the Slippers You Want

\$1.00 to \$3.00

Any Price you want to pay—We have every quality except poor quality

The Christmas Shoe Store

COME AND SEE IT! IT'S WORTH LOOKING AT!
413-415 NATIONAL AVENUE

Open Evenings Closed Sundays

BIJOU Beginning Matinee Tomorrow

Mats. Wednesday & Saturday

Henry B. Harris Co.

Plays the monster New York production

"Pierre of the Plains"

with SEVERIN DE DEYN

The same presentation as seen for three months at the Hudson Theatre, New York

Christmas Week—Sunday Mat.
"The House of a Thousand Candles"

With the Milwaukee Favorite
HUGO KOCH

DAVIDSON

SHERMAN BROWN, Manager

Four Nights Starting Sunday
Special Matinee Wednesday
BEST SEATS \$1

Daniel V. Arthur presents
Marie Cahill
and her celebrated
Beauty Chorus
in the sparkling musical play
"THE BOYS and BETTY"
Book by GEO. V. HOLART Music by SILVIO HEIN

Three Nights Starting Thursday, Dec. 16. Matinee Sat.
BLANCHE WALSH
in the greatest triumph of her career

"The Test"
by JULES ROBERT GOODMAN
"The greatest play seen on the American stage in years"
N. Y. Sun

Prices 25c to \$1.50 Seat sale Dec. 12

Fifth Grand Mammoth Prize Social-Democratic Mask Carnival

Saturday Eve., Jan. 29

Make No Other Appointments for This Date

HIPPODROME

Wells Street, Between Sixth and Seventh Streets

\$300.00 IN PRIZES

CASH AND MERCHANDISE

Prize Contestants Must Be on the Floor Promptly at 9:30 P. M.

Admission 25c each Person At the Door 50c

Members of the Social-Democratic Party, readers and sympathizers who wish to help make the Carnival a rousing success will please help distribute the flyers advertising the Carnival. The same are now ready and can be had upon application at the office, 344 Sixth Street.

Stupendous! Magnificent! Spectacular! Unrivaled!

Our Masquerades in the past were the finest ever seen in Milwaukee. We will endeavor to surpass all other Carnivals and make this the one grandest, biggest and most gigantic show of all. Entertainment of the highest class—orderly, polite, clean, moral.

Don't Miss This One! Greater Than Ever!

"How Socialism Is Coming"

BY
By Winfield R. Gaylord
ETHICAL HALL
SUNDAY, DEC. 12
8 P. M.

Fine Musical Program This Invites You

Town Topics by the Town Crier



And now begins the season when every toy and department store displays gaudy assortments of tin and brass trumps and whistles, which are successively tested by the big and little shoppers until

they become wheezy with the spittle of sore-throated kids, consumptive women and other germ-peddlers. We would suggest that it is about time this prolific means of filthy infection was stopped, and we imagine that the health commissioner would act if approached by the anti-tuberculosis people.

Good for the police! There seems no question now that they have caught the Zinda murderers. And they have well made up for their inaction of the first few days. It is lucky for the department, and lucky for the cause of justice. The people thank the detectives but do not forget the conduct of Janssen at the beginning.

We can approve unconditionally the latest plan of the park board. It proposes to supply music for the skaters at the public parks during

the winter. This will help to popularize this finest of all outdoor exercises and also to make the people feel that the parks are theirs and that the city is serving them without thought of private interests.

It will do you good to read the resolutions, word for word, that Ald. Melms introduced in the common council Monday. You can bet John I.'s intense hatred for the Social-Democratic aldermen has a good foundation. He knows that the Social-Democrats can neither be bullied or bought off, and that they are absolutely serving the people. That makes them a dangerous proposition for a thiefing and buncoing street railway company.

The Auditorium was pretended to be a building to foster the public interests, to be an educational factor in the life of the people. But its real purpose is shown by the uses it has been put to so far. Charity balls, high-priced concerts for the perfumed money-heapers, etc. We await with impatience the time when the people will wrest the building away from the parasitic class and turn it over to the real folks.

An Important Move

Supervisor Urbanek (S.D.) introduced the following timely resolution at the last meeting of the county board:

Resolved, That the board of supervisors of Milwaukee county hereby appropriate a sufficient sum of money for the organization, equipment and maintenance of a county school of agriculture and domestic economy; further

Resolved, That such school shall have connected with it a ten-acre tract of land suitable for its purposes.

Brown to Speak

Harvey De Brown, of the Wisconsin Anti-tuberculosis commission, will give a free illustrated lecture Friday, Dec. 17, at the Social Center, corner of Fourth and Galea streets.

The International Free library is open at the same place every evening

MAJESTIC

ALWAYS THE BEST SHOWS
Work Starting Monday, Dec. 13
EDNA AUG
Capt. Anger & Co.
Middleton & Spellmayer Co.
Charles F. Semiz
Millet's Models
Emma Francis
Bayliss & Francis
Majesticope

Gaylord at Ethical Hall

Next Sunday evening Comrade W. R. Gaylord will speak at Ethical hall, his subject being "How Socialism is Coming." Returning to Milwaukee after a most heroic year's work in the lecture field, Comrade Gaylord ought to have the hall packed. It is not in the Socialist mind to idolize individuals, but it will do no harm to let Gaylord know that we love him and how proud we are of him. Next Sunday, 8 p. m., Ethical hall, 558 Jefferson street.

Comrade Harvey De Brown's lecture last Sunday night, on "The Message of Walt Whitman," was the expression of years of fellowship with the poet in his writings. The singing of Emil Ingold was much appreciated.

ALHAMBRA

Milwaukee's Foremost Theatre

Week Starting with Sunday Evening

Mats. Wednesday and Saturday

LOUISE GUNNING
IN
MARCELLE

Pixley and Lufers' Latest Operatic Success

\$1.00 Best Seats \$1.00

New Star

Commenting Sun. Mat., Dec. 12

The Show that has got "Sadness Wiped off the Map"

The Big Show of the Season

Fay Foster Co.

Producing John Grier's Musical Comedy

"WHO OWNS THE BABY?"

GAYETY

BEGIN MATINEE TODAY

Andy Lewis'

MARDI GRAS

BEAUTIES

Special "FORSAKEN"

The latest Parisian Sensational Pan-tomime Dance

A Cast of Fifty Clever Entertainers

CRYSTAL

3 SHOWS DAILY 3 4 Shows Sunday 4

ARNOLDOS' Trained ANIMALS

Cameron & Caylo LeClaire & Sampson

Princess Wandmireff

Claude Summers Crystalgraph

EMPIRE THEATRE

Mitchell and 6th Avenue

6 Baker Troupe 6

AND

5 | Other Acts | 5

COLUMBIA THEATRE

Eleventh and Walnut Streets

"The End O' The World"

5 | Other Acts | 5

Save a Dollar

Keyer 250 Shoes
COMPANY

Main Store
CASWELL BLOCK
195-197 W. Water St.

Branch Store
LOAN & TRUST BLDG.
208 Grand Ave.

For men who are on their feet a great deal and who want to be good to their feet and likewise good to their individual purses there are no better shoes than the

Meyer
\$2.50 Shoe

\$2.50
Per Pair

Regular \$3.50 Value

One of the excellent styles is shown in the above picture—over fifty other styles to choose from, latest fashions of the day—Union-Made! From top today—all sizes, all leathers, LACE, BUTTON and Buckle effects.

